ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,326—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, AUGUST 13, 1901.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1901.
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	17th Aug.
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	K.H. Gordon	24th "
PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	31st "
M. L. ARABIA	7902	J. L. Parfitt	7th Sep.
* EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	14th "
M. L. PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	21st "
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	28th "
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	5th Oct.
* PENINSULAR	5987	T. Leigh	12th "
M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	19th "
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	26th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between noon and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 29th July, 1901.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
* IMPERATRIX	C. Bellen	4,212	1st October 1901.
* CLEOPATRA		4,024	1st November 1901.
IMPERATRIX	C. Bellen	4,212	1st December 1901.

* will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIEST OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,235	15th Aug., 1901.
MORAVIA		3,566	in January 1902.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 1,056	Rs. 632-8.
Available for 12 months	" 1,166	" 687-8.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO KOBE, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	25th Aug., 1901.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

H. PETEANI, Acting Agent,
Cassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 6th August, 1901.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Vaquier	THURSDAY, 29th Aug., 1901
YARRA	4,235	Negre	26th Sept., 1901.
LAOS	6,357	Flandin	24th Oct., 1901.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "LAOS," 6,357 tons, Captain Flandin, to sail on or about 21st August, 1901.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 37, Esplanade Road, Bombay

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BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail and all other Steamers, including Non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. & O. at Favourable Rates, and special attention to the Selection of Berths and Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway Stations in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS allowing breaks of journey at all places of interests.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Missionaries and Railway Officials.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at Bombay, Calcutta, London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Venice, Genoa, Marseilles, Paris, Colombo, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Missionaries and Government Officials to Europe, via China and America.

PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured against theft and all risks.

PACKAGES of every description stored and shipped as cargo to all Ports at Lowest Rates.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS or to be available for HOME REMITTANCE.

LOANS granted against approved security.

DRAFTS issued and REMITTANCES made, CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT supplied for the use of Travellers, also SOVEREIGNS and BANK NOTES.

STOCK and SHARES bought and sold, DIVIDENDS, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Agency Business transacted.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON COLOMBO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 16th Aug., at 2 p.m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on TUESDAY, the 13th Aug., at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on THURSDAY, the 15th Aug., at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Hurreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, LAMU, IBO, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA AND DELAGOABAY.

S. S. "PALITANA," 2,998 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 3rd September.

FOR NATAL, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH AND CAPE TOWN.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,024 tons, on or about MONDAY, the 26th August.

S. S. "NEVASA," 2,998 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 27th September.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,961 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, the 14th August.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 13th August, 1901.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S. S. "KAGOSHIMA MARU," Captain K. KORI, 4,401 tons, will sail for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN, on 17th instant.

For freight and passage apply to

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.
No. 23 Rampart Row, Bombay, 9th August, 1901.

F. LESLIE McAFEE & Co.,

67-69, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES booked free of charge by all regular Liners as well as by cheap outsiders.

HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS' LUGGAGE received and stored against date of sailing. Packages and Parcels received to be warehoused or to be forwarded to any part of the World.

PASSENGERS by any boat met and assisted on arrival, and their baggage landed, cleared, and stored or forwarded.

IMPORTED GOODS cleared through the Custom House and delivered in Bombay or forwarded Up-country.

INSURANCES of every nature effected and every species of Agency business undertaken.

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GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Vessels will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail
S. S. SULTAN	2884	Schatz	19th August.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, and all Southern and Eastern Ports of Africa up to NATAL (Durban).

For rates and particulars apply to

A. STRANDES, Agent.
24, Meadows Street.
Bombay, 12th July, 1901.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS AND MISSIONARIES booked at reduced rates.

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BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

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CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

London Agents, GRINDLAY & CO.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of

VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

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Invite attention to their

PRIZE BOWLS AND CUPS

IN STERLING SILVER AND ELECTRO-PLATE.

A Large Selection in Stock.

RS. 10 TO RS. 500.

Also a Large Variety of Articles IN GOLD, SILVER AND ELECTRO-PLATE.

Suitable for Prizes for all occasions.

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THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,

105 MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GORGONZOLA, PARMESAN AND GRUYERE CHEESE.
MILAN SAUSAGES IN SKIN AND MORTADELLA IN TINS.
FRANKFORT AND HARD SMOKED SAUSAGES IN TINS.
VIENNA SAUSAGES WITH SAUERKRAUT IN TINS.
ITALIAN MIXED FRUITS PRESERVE IN SYRUP AND MUSTARD IN lb. TINS.
URAL-CAVIAR, ANCHOVIES SALTED (LOOSE.)
BLACK OLIVES IN OIL (Loose). SAUERKRAUT IN GLASS JARS.
GERMAN, FRENCH AND ITALIAN ASPARAGUS.
CHARTREUSE YELLOW AND GREEN. KUMMEL.
BENEDICTINE, LITRE AND ½ LITRE FLASKS, MARASCHINO DE ZARA.
CORVO, CAPRI, MALAGA, BARBERA, AND CHIANTI WINES.
CREMES AND LIQUEURS, ASSORTED.
MACARONI, VERMICELLI, ITALIAN RICE, LENTILLES.
SPLIT PEAS, WALNUTS AND HAZELNUTS.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET, a thoroughly genuine article at Only Rs. 10 per Dozen Quarts.

INDIAN CIGARETTES.

THE "LIGHT OF ASIA" BRAND.

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WITHOUT PAPER.

THE INDIAN ARMY SERIES.

EACH PACKET of these Cigarettes contains an Illustration of an Indian Regiment. The Illustrations will be continued until the whole Army has been given, forming a UNIQUE AND INTERESTING COLLECTION.

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Price Rs. 25-0 per 1,000.

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THE WELL KNOWN SHIPPERS
W & A GILBEY, J. & C. WHITE
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FLAMMARION BINOCULAR.

A NEAT AND COMPACT

OFFERS THE GREATEST FIELD, POWER AND TELESCOPIC VISION IN THE COMPASS OF A SMALL GLASS.

Perfect Construction,	THE FLAMMARION BINOCULARS.	Acute Definition,
High Power,		Portability
Large Field.		Light.

For its size is Unequalled for Military, Naval and Sporting Purposes.

"JUMELLE 'FLAMMARION' CONSTRUITE SOUS LE PATRONAGE DE L'ILLUSTRE ASTRONOME."

Many British and Native Regiments now use the "FLAMMARION."

A SPECIMEN GLASS FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

"Flammarion" Field Glass, Cash Rs. 32, Credit Rs. 35.
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Special quotations for large numbers to Regiments. Above prices include Military brown leather case with belt, slings and shoulderstraps for Field Glasses, and Morocco leather cases for Opera Glasses.

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BOMBAY & POONA.

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To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

SOLE AGENTS—
For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
Messrs. The ANTI-FRICTION ALLOY'S, Ld., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's BRAND.
" Bird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

The PATENT COMBINATION DRILL:—Composed of a Speed Drill, a Crank Brace, and a Ratchet Brace, for Metal Boring, whose parts can be used as Separate Tools, or in Combination and Drills holes from 1-8in. diameter to 1 1-2in. diameter and drills in position impossible with ordinary tools.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

FOR SALE.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps and all Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks, &c.

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J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
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INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,280 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.			Age next Birthday
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at death, or in			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 18	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. This Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 35, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

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Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

John Roberts & Co. Ltd.

HORNBY ROAD,

Having a Surplus Stock of TABLE LINEN, CUSHIONS, TABLE COVERS, &c., will, during August, dispose of same at prices considerably below cost.

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It having stood the public test for nearly 50 years, naturally speaks for its goodness. Use no other, sure to give pleasing results. May be had of all Chemists.

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UNDER THE DIRECTION OF

FRANK M. O. MAVEN.

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TWO HOURS' REFINED RECREATION.

Replete in Conception and Complete in Ideas.

COMPLETE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

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Military (in Uniform) Half Price to 2nd and Back Seats only.

PLAN AT SOUNDY'S.

"OPPORTUNITY."

WANTED.—A PARTNER with a Capital of Rs. 15,000, for 13 years' standing Business in Calcutta, viz. :—LOAN-OFFICE, JEWELLERY, and HOTEL.

Monthly allowance Rs. 150, besides half the profit.

Address :—"DAROOWALA"

180, Dharamtolla St., Calcutta.

THE EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st August, at 4 P. M., to transact the following business:—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1901.

2nd.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.

3rd.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 19th August to 7th September, both days inclusive.

By Order,

GREAVES, COTTON & CO.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.

Bombay, 10th August, 1901.

THE JAMES GREAVES MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the NINETEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st August, at 4-30 P. M., to transact the following business:—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1901.

2nd.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.

3rd.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 19th August to 7th September, both days inclusive.

By Order,

GREAVES, COTTON & CO.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.

Bombay, 10th August, 1901.

THE CONNAUGHT MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the EIGHTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st August, at 4-20 P.M. to transact the following business:—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1901.

2nd.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

3rd.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.

4th.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 19th August to 7th September, both days inclusive.

By Order,

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 10th August, 1901.

THE HOWARD AND BULLOUGH MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SIXTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st August, at 4 30 P.M., to transact the following business:—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1901.

2nd.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.

3rd.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 19th August to 7th September, both days inclusive.

By Order,

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 10th August, 1901.

THE LEOPOLD SPINNING, BLEACHING, AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st August, at 4-40 P.M., to transact the following business:—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1901.

2nd.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

3rd.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.

4th.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 19th August to 7th September, both days inclusive.

By Order,

GREAVES, COTTON & CO.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.

Bombay, 10th August, 1901.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st August, at 4-50 P.M., to transact the following business:—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1901.

2nd.—To elect a Director for the ensuing year in place of the one who retires, but who is eligible for re-election.

3rd.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 19th August to 7th September, both days inclusive.

By Order,

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.

Bombay, 10th August, 1901.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of VASONJI PARMANAND CHAREWALLA, late of Bombay Hindoo inhabitant, deceased.

PREMABAI alias VALIBAI of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Malharrao Wady, outside the Fort, widow of the said deceased on behalf of the minor son of the said deceased ..... Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the 6th day of August, in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and One and in the first year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

D. B. BINNING.

The 6th day of August, 1901.

Mr. FARDUNJI P. PAVRI,
Petitioner's Attorney.

THE BOMBAY COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND of RUPEES (30) THIRTY per share for the year ended 30th JUNE, 1901, has been declared and made payable on and after THURSDAY, the 15th day of AUGUST, 1901, at the Registered Office of the Company on production of Share Certificates by those Shareholders whose names are on the Register this day.

JEEWANDAS & Co.,
Agents.

No. 5, Green Street, Fort, Bombay, 10th August, 1901.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 2 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

POLO! POLO!! POLO!!! BROOM & Co., Calcutta, supply the whole POLO PLAYING world with their noted Pole Sticks and Balls: order from them only if reliable articles are wanted.

BIRTHDAY and WEDDING PRESENTS, Engagement, Signet and Fancy Gem Rings, Bracelets, Brooches, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Chains, Scarf Pins, Lockets, Links, Studs and all sorts of Jewellery always ready in stock. Inscriptions, Crests and Monograms engraved on Presentation Articles in best artistic style.—P. MEHTA and Co., 69 Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

BREAD PLATTERS—Fine electroplated mounts with wood centres Rs. 16 and Rs. 20. In case containing Platter, Fork, Toasting Fork and Bread Knife, Rs. 88.—MARCKS AND Co., LTD., Bombay and Poona.

BAEL FRUIT PRESERVE, manufactured by THOMSON and TAYLOR, is the best Household Remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Per bottle Re. 1-4.—35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SOFT-FRONTED Shirts, Colored and White, 6 for Rs. 24. Stiff Cuffs. White Dress Shirts, Extra Stiff Fronts, 6 for Rs. 30. Four-fold Linen Collars, Latest Shapes, Rs. 7-8 per doz. Fine Wool Sleeping Suits, Rs. 10-8. —ARQUITH & LORD, LD., Opposite Clock Tower.

WHILE out-shopping don't fail TO SEE our CHEAP and USEFUL NOVELTIES at PRICES to suit every purse.—SHROFF BROTHERS, Hornby Row.

LOANS.—ADVANCES made on approved security of all descriptions. Transactions strictly confidential. Terms moderate. Apply S. R. BOTTLE-WALLA & Co., House and Financial Agents, 17 Bank Street, Fort.

RAIN—Most of our constituents are under the impression that good photographs cannot be taken on a wet or cloudy day. This is a mistake. Our STUDIO is specially adapted for producing best results during rainy or cloudy weather when the light is soft and most suitable for artistic work. Special Reduced Rates for outdoor photography such as Polo, Cricket, Football, Lawn Tennis, &c., &c. For particulars apply to the Manager, RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Photographers, Hornby Row, Bombay.

WANTED CASHIERS and SUB-OVERSEERS for Famine Relief Works. Apply to the EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, Belgaum District, with Copies of Testimonials.

VISITING CARDS, Door Plates, Pewter Badges, Crests, &c., &c., engraved on Brass in the best English Style. Compare workmanship and price. MASANI & Co., General Engravers and Printers, 43, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

TO LET.—A ROOMY FLAT, Four Rooms with Bath-rooms, &c. Moderate Rent. In Elgin Road, opposite High Court. Apply "J. T." care of "Bombay Gazette."

SATISFIED IN ASSAM.—A Gentleman re-ordering our MONSOON BOOTS writes:—"Everyone that saw the Boots were quite taken up with them." Brown and Black Monsoon Boots, leather lined throughout, Rs. 4-10 and 4-12 per pair.—SUTCH & Co. Agents, The Western India Army Boot and Equipment Factory, Hornby Road (Opposite John Roberts & Co.,) Bombay.

VISITING CARDS 100 superior, one line, with plate, Gent's Rs. 3: Ladies Rs. 3-8. Printing and supplying 100 cards, Gents' Re. 1: Ladies Rs. 1-4. Price list free.—BENDRE & Co. Poona City.

HORSE FOOD, Crushed Gram, Barley, Oats, and Fresh Bran Sold ready. A. THAVER & Co., Two Tanks Flour Mills, Grant Road, Bombay.

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THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, 9, Medows Street, Bombay.

CARRIAGES AND HORSES of all Descriptions for HIRE and SALE. Apply E. C. PALLONJEE, No. 22, Adelphi Hotel, Byculla.

HALSE'S FAMOUS "SILVER CREAM" for plating Electros, Copper, Nickel, Brass &c., without Battery. Rubbed on with the thumb, polished with a cloth. Re. 1. HALSE, SONS & Co., Manufacturing Chemists, Byculla.

CLEARANCE of 24 Hand Gramophones, 350 Records for same, 22 American Whalebone Buggy Whips, and various Novelties at Half Price. Apply THE BOMBAY TRADING SYNDICATE, opposite Custom House.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c., and Nurses, &c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services (army and Navy), as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Highest reference given if required. Fee Rs. 5 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N. B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices who work by assumed names.

THE only firm which REPAIRS Celestinas, Aristons, Phœnix, Music boxes, etc., and keep in stock spare Repairing and Tuning Materials.—STEFFENAUER and Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

SINGER has always come first in every contest of Sewing Machines, and has carried the palm. People acknowledge every day that they are the best and the most durable, and thousands buy daily from our 110 Branches in India.

EDUCKETT and Co., of East Street, Poona, the Principal Monumental Sculptors of the Deccan, are prepared to submit estimates for Monuments and Mural tablets of all descriptions and designs. They forward splendid Photographic Catalogues to choose from, and being practical masons themselves, guarantee work to be executed in the best style. Monuments, costing from Rs. 15 to Rs. 1,500 have been executed, satisfactorily. Their latest work, was the "erection" of a most imposing Figure to the late Hon. Mr. J. Nugent, C. S. I., I. C. S.—PRICES LOW AND WORK GOOD.

REAL EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES, by DIMITRINO and Co. of Cairo, known for their exquisite flavour and fine aroma from Rs. 2-4 to 4-8 per 100. Fresh consignments by every alternate Mail Steamer. D. MERWAN & Co., Cigar Merchants, 30, Medows Street, Bombay.

TO STAMP COLLECTORS.—OLD ENGLISH STAMPS of various kinds, either in a lot or separately. Fivepenny, Sixpenny, Eightpenny, Ninepenny, One shilling, Two shilling, and others. What offers? Apply "STAMPS," care of this paper.

FURNITURE.—Messrs. AHMED DEWJI and BROTHERS respectfully invite the Public to inspect their SHOW-ROOM in Chukla Street.

FRESH PREPARED CRUSHED HORSE FOOD unrivalled in the Bazaar for price and quality. Rs. 4-12 per cwt and 2½ per candy. A trial order will prove its recommendation. Free delivery. Apply to GRAM and BARLEY STORES, Lower Colaba.

RHEUMATISM & GOUT cured by KHAKI OIL.—Highest Testimonials, Re. 1 per phial. Sold by Messrs. TREACHER, BARIA, and all Dealers in Medicines.

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DEVOE'S IMPERIAL BRILLIANT OIL, A fine grade of AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL, 125° Fire Test, imported by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York. Price Rs. 4-2 per case.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Office and Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Termini.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF GOLD AND SILVER ARTICLES, PEARLS, SILK BELTS, WATCHES, UTENSILS, CLOTH, CUPBOARD, CARPET, &c.

By order of Mr. N. C. Macleod, Official Assignee, H. C. and in re Keshrath Atmaram, an Insolvent, Messrs. MEHRJEEJOHNSTON & CO. will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 p. m., at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, consisting of table, chair, cupboard, empty cabin-box, mattress, pillows, cotton carpet, &c.

Also by order of Mr. N. C. Macleod, Receiver in Suit No. 90 of 1901, Gunniram Sejpal and others vs. Bai Bhoori, widow of Moolchund Khemchund, consisting of brass small pots, mattresses, pillows, globe lamps, chair, empty boxes, &c.

Also by order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, consisting of gold bangles, pearls, silver anklet, metal watches, silk belts, copper and brass pots, grey cloth, prints, chaddors, kinkhab, clothes, empty box, &c.

Also by order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay consisting of old table, chairs, bench, utensils, empty jars, broken clock, &c.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE WEST SIDE OF NAGDEVI ROAD.

HIGH COURT—O. C. J.

Suit No. 186 of 1901.

Haji Sulleman Ebrahim and Harun Janmahomed, Plaintiffs, vs.

Hawabai and others ..... Defendants

Under instructions from Mr. N. C. Macleod, the Receiver appointed in this suit, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction the following immoveable property, on the following day and hour, on the premises:—

On SATURDAY, the 17th August, 1901, at 4 30 p.m., on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of (leasehold land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying, and being in and fronting on the west side of Nagdevi Road, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and sixty-three square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Municipal Ward No. 2373 and Street Nos. 502,504 and 5[illegible] in the name of Bullo alias Bullodina Kilas, in the Assessor of Assessment and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by the said Nagdevi Road, on or towards the west by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the north by the property of Ebrahim Jackeria, and on or towards the south by the Kala Chowkey Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Pramjee and Dinshaw, Attorneys for the Receiver, Oriental Buildings, or to the Undersigned.

BONA FIDE SALE.

Sale of valuable and handsome French-polished, bentwood and cane household furniture of artistic design, one splendid sweet-toned mahogany piano by Messrs. Rose & Co., fiddle, guitar, cornet, bicycle (Quadrant patent), Java birds, glass, plated and porcelainware, table ornaments, vases, pictures, door curtains, Persian carpets, China and coir matting, Hinglee's cooking stove, utensils, indoor plants in pots, valuable library consisting of English, French, German, and Italian books, wearing apparel, victoria (carriage), the property of the late Professor O. S. PEDRAZA.

By order of Madame Pedraza, sole Executrix of the last Will and Testament of the late Professor O. S. Pedraza, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 19th August, 190, at 2 p.m., at the top floor of the Albert Building, Hornby Row, Fort, the whole of the above household furniture, piano, carriage, garden plants, library, etc.

Catalogues will be published.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 13th August, 1901.

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SECOND-HAND BOOKS FOR SALE,

IN GOOD PRESERVATION.

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	Rs. a
European Military Adventurers of Hindostan. Compiled by H. Compton	1 6
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SOUNDS INCREDIBLE, DOESN'T IT?

But our STOVE ENAMEL has such a charming effect.

If you want that CYCLE of yours to look like NEW, bring it here.

The result will astonish yourself and your friends.

The JOB we can't do is the Job impossible; and we have never found it yet. Best work is our speciality.

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T. J. STRANGMAN, Chief Presidency Magistrate.—He seems to have done his work satisfactorily.

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CYCLE MAKERS, PLATERS, and CHEAPEST ENAMELLERS,

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	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel & Nickel Rs.
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BANKS.

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CAPITAL.

Subscribed	Rs.	15,00,000
Reserve Fund.....	,,	12,00,000
Uncalled Capital.....	,,	5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

Mr. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
,, R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
,, N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
,, D. KING.

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	Per cent. Per Annum.
For 2 Years	5½
,, 1 Year	5 ,,
,, 6 Months	4½ ,,
,, 3 Months	4 ,,

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application.

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For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.

Calcutta, 16th July, 1901.

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19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E.C.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....	$	100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$	100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$	30,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE:

WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.

SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G, JOHN WALTER } Managers.

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CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
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FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

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W. R. THOMSON,
Agent.

67, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£350,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

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Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin.
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Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Mombassa.
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL.....	£800,000
RESERVE FUND.....	£575,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE.

HATON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Singapore.	Manila
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Cebu Philippines
Madras	Kuala Lumpor.	Shanghai.
Rangoon.	Batavia.	Tientsin.
Colombo.	Sourabaya.	Hankow.
Penang.	Hongkong.	Yokohama.
Bell (Singapore).	Foochow	Kobe.
Thaiping.		

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credits; and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT. per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

F. BENNETT,
Acting Agent.

Bombay, Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LAHORE, LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.

SUB-BRANCHES:—MURREE, (April to October) and AMRITSAR.

DEPOSIT AGENCIES:—

Messrs. SINCLAIR MURRAY & Co.—Narayangunj.
Messrs. SCHROEDER SMIDT & Co.—Digha Ghat, Dinapur, Patna.
H. FREDERICHSON, Esq.—Raj Nandgaon (Raipur, C. P).
Messrs. LALLAS GUNGARAM CHOONEKLAL.—Mhow and Indore.
PRANLAL SAMBHULAL DESAI, Esquire, Chief Agent Gujerat and Kattyawar.
Messrs. CHUNIBHAI DAYABHAI VAKILNAH & Co.—Surat.
Messrs. JARDINE ROY & Co.,—Barisal.

CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 43,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—

FIXED DEPOSITS:—

9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS, which may be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Re. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board,

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager

Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 17th July, 1900.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...	Yens	24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....	,,	18,000,000
RESERVE FUND	,,	8,310,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tientsin, Newchang.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LI

NOTICES.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY,
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand, Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and advances in connection with the same registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:
HENRY S. KING & CO.

BYCULLA CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Byculla Club will be held at the Club House, on SATURDAY, the 24th August, 1901, at 9-30 P.M.

C. BOILEAU,
Hony. Secretary.

22nd July, 1901.

NOTICE.

ABOUT 40 MAUNDS of the ROOT of Podophyllum Emodi will be available about December, 1901, FOR SALE delivered at Hussain Abdool, W. Ry. Offers invited. Apply to

DEPUTY CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS,
Hazara Division,
Abbottabad, Punjab.

THE INDIAN LAND COMPANY, LIMITED.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act, 1882, whereby the liability of a Shareholder is limited to the amount of his Shares.

Capital—Rupees Five Lakhs, divided into 5,000 Shares of Rupees 100 each.

At present Shares of the value of Rs. 3,26,000 will be allotted, out of which Shares of Rs. 1,26,000 will be given to Mr. Motabhoy Bhikhajee Contractor in part payment for the purchase of the Land from him by the Company, and the remaining Rs. 2,00,000 are offered to the Public.

Payment for the Shares will have to be made as under:—
Rs. 10, at the time of applying for the Shares.
Rs. 50, one month after the date of application for Shares.
Rs. 50, two months after the date of application for Shares.

DIRECTORS:

SIR JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY, BART.
THE HON'BLE MR. DAJI ABAJI KHARE, B.A., LL.B., J.P.
RUSTOMJEE BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY, Esq., J.P.
MOTABHOY BHIKHAJEE CONTRACTOR, Esq., (Ex-Officio.)

SOLICITORS:

MESSRS. NANU AND HORMUSJEE.

BANKERS:

THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AGENTS:

MESSRS. MOTABHOY BHIKHAJEE, & Co.

THE above Company is formed for purchasing extensive Tracts of Land admeasuring in all about 6,000 acres situate in the District of Thana, and owned by Mr. Motabhoy Bhikhajee Contractor, and to bring them under cultivation, and develop the resources thereof. Portions of land are already under grass, rice, and bagayet cultivation, while some portion is yet to be reclaimed and put under cultivation.

Mr. Motabhoy Bhikhajee, the vendor of the Lands and a Member of the Agents' Firm, has guaranteed for 10 years Dividend at 6 per cent. per annum on the subscribed Capital.

That portion of the land alone which is under grass cultivation, brings in at present a net income of Rs 12,900 a year, and is expected to go on giving increased income every year.

As at present Shares of the value of Rs. 2,00,000 only are offered to the Public and the net income from grass land alone is Rs. 12,000, there is a certainty of Subscribers getting every year at least 6 per cent. Dividend on their Shares irrespective of the guarantee mentioned above.

Further particulars can be learnt from the Company's Prospectus, Copies of which, and the Forms for Application for Shares, can be obtained from the Company's Office, No. 19, Hammam Street, Fort.

MOTABHOY BHIKHAJEE & Co.,
Agents.

Rs. 5,000

DIVIDED INTO 523 CASH PRIZES.

The Manufacturers of the Diamond Jubilee Chains, with a view of introducing their few specialities into India, will give Rs. 5,000 in Cash, to the purchasers—
OF A
DIAMOND JUBILEE CHAIN, Rs. 2.
OR A
Set of DIAMOND JUBILEE STUDS with Solitaires
Rs. 2-8.
OR AN
ENGLISH-MAKE TIME-PIECE, Rs. 3-8.
GUARANTEED FOR 5 YEARS.

(We guarantee our Time-pieces to keep in correct working order for 5 years, and during this period we undertake to put right free of charge all minor accidents, including breakage of main springs, oiling, etc., for which no charge will be made.)

Prize Tickets will be presented FREE OF COST to the purchasers.

UP TO THE 7TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1901.

		PRIZES.			Rs.
1	Prize	...	...	...	1,000
1	Do.	...	...	...	500
1	Do.	...	...	...	250
2	Prizes Rs.	125 each	...	...	250
2	Do. „	100 „	...	...	200
2	Do. „	75 „	...	...	150
4	Do. „	50 „	...	...	200
10	Do. „	25 „	...	...	250
100	Do. „	10 „	...	...	1,000
200	Do. „	5 „	...	...	1,000
200	Do. „	1 „	...	...	200
523 Prizes				Total ...	5,000

The drawing to be held on the 14th September, 1901, ON THE
"ART UNION PRINCIPLE"
In the presence of representatives of Local Presses and Public.
All holders of Tickets are cordially invited to be present to witness the "bona fide" drawing.

N.B.—Out-station orders promptly and carefully attended to on V.-P. P. system.

C. ARDESHER & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS,
Art Jewellers and Watch Manufacturers,
178, Dharamtollah Street, CALCUTTA.

INDIAN INDUSTRY:

Being a Reprint of two Letters to the
"Bombay Gazette"
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas,
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE,"
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. on Saturday, the 10th August :—

Cotton	600 bales.
Wheat	4,003 cwts.
Linseed	1326 „
Rapeseed	5,453 „
Gingellyseed	341 „
Poppyseed	2,851 „
Coriandrum	Nil „
Castorseed	1,153 „
Rice	44,200 „
Myrabolams	1,243 „

BOMBAY, MONDAY, AUGUST 12.

EXCHANGE is very steady. Bank T. T. is offered at 1s. 3 29-32d., with very few buyers, and Bank demand can be obtained for next week's mail at 1s. 3 15-16d., with some enquiry from the Bazaar. Three months' sight credits is now 1s. 4 3-32d., with scarcely anything doing. We quote for delivery :—

Bank T. T. and Demand	1s. 3 29-32d.
3 months' sight credits	1s. 4 3-32d.
Do „ France	16%
30 days' sight, Hongkong	143 1-2
Do. Shanghai	194 1-2
Do. Japan	148 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The market opened at 97 1-4 for settlement, and during the day declined to 97 1-8, closing at 97 3-16. A very large business is reported to have been done at these rates.

FREIGHT.

The market is steady, with little enquiry at current rates from buyers. A small amount has been booked at 14s. for Liverpool and about 800 tons at 14s. 6d. for Antwerp, August shipment. We hear of no forward business to-day.

SEEDS.

Market continues firm, with a good enquiry and few sellers. For linseed, ready, Rs. 10-10 has been paid, and business has been done in new crop April-May at Rs. 8-14 to 8-15. Rapeseed is steady at Rs. 8-12 to 8-14 for brown Cawnpore and Delhi, with some demand. Poppyseed firm, business done at Rs. 9-3. Castorseed steady, unchanged at Rs 34.

COTTON.

There is no change to report. Day's sales are estimated at about 1,300 bales, the mills and Japan shippers being the chief buyers. Sutta rates are Re. 1 higher this evening, at Rs. 167 for Bengals fully good and Rs. 207 for Broach fully good.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ended the 10th August, as compared with the statement of the 3rd August :—

LIABILITIES	Aug. 3. Rs.	Aug. 10. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	75,00,000	75,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	56,52,259	56,41,173
Public Deposits at Branches	24,15,276	25,98,149
Other Deposits	5,18,91,002	492,32,357
Post Bills	14,121	16,505
Credits undrawn	21,78,226	20,84,729
Rs.	8,07,54,624	7,67,73,912
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,09,30,930	1,09,47,025
Other authorised Securities	25,91,008	25,90,624
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	54,16,844	51,86,120
Loans do. do.	1,84,11,429	1,85,53,002
Bills discounted and purchased	1,80,13,103	1,77,77,146
Dead Stock	3,74,776	3,74,776
Stamps and Stationery	17,230	17,173
Balance with other Banks	6,69,183	3,47,357
Cash	2,63,49,321	2,30,47,114
Rs.	8,07,54,624	7,67,73,912

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUG. 9.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm.
Surats quiet.
Good Bhowmagger 3 10-32.
The Manchester market has been quiet.

2½ per cent. Consols	94 3-16
3 per cent. Rentes	101 1-2
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108 1-2
3½ per cent. Rupee Papers	64 3-16
Bar Silver	26 7-8

The sum of about £15,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORTSAID, AUG. 10.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Mombassa left this afternoon
The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Matiana left this morning.

PLYMOUTH, AUG. 10.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer India arrived this afternoon.

SINGAPORE, AUG. 12.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Nankin (extra) arrived here yesterday morning from Bombay.

HONGKONG, AUG. 10.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Masagon (extra) arrived here from Bombay, yesterday afternoon.

The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s s.s. Salazie which left Bombay on Thursday the 1st instant, arrived at Suez, on Sunday, the 11th instant, at midnight.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower, Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	5	9
B Mandvi Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	9	11	29
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Kalbadevi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumoharwada	13	4	26
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	2	0	12
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	9	34
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	3	14
G Mahim and Worli	0	3	10
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown.	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	2	4
Total	25	37	138
Total plague deaths to date	97,942	81,236	
Same date last year	15	9	202

PUBLIC SCHOOL HONOURS.

We take from a Tonbridge Paper the following list of Honours obtained by Tonbridge School this year :—

Williamson, W. R., Trinity College Oxford, I Class Lit. Hum.
Pye, K. W. Woolwich Entrance Exam.
Dawson-Scott J. K., Woolwich Entrance Exam.
Schooling, E. C., Sandhurst Entrance Exam.
Dashwood-Tandy, R. Sandhurst Exam.
Hunt, W. R. S., Open Classical Scholarship at Queen's College, Oxford.
Trimmer, D., Open Natural Science Scholarship at Christ Church, Oxford.
Chick, H. G., Open Exhibition Modern Languages at Caius College, Cambridge.
Blackie, A., Open Scholarship Natural Science, Peterhouse, Cambridge.
Jackson, H. C. Stapledon Scholarship, Classics, Exeter College, Oxford.
Smith, N. H., Woolwich Entrance Exam.
Montgomery, R. H., Sandhurst Entrance Exam.
Amos, A., Open Natural Science Scholarship at Downing College, Cambridge.
Young, O. L. Open Classical Exhibition at Lincoln College, Oxford.
Pollen J. M. Open Classical Exhibition at Worcester College, Oxford.
Taylor, L. C. M., Pembroke College, Cambridge, I. Class Classical Tripos.
Fulford, F., Jesus College, Cambridge, II Class Classical Tripos
Wrottesley, F. J., Lincoln College, Oxford, II Class Classical Mods.
Rittenburn, M. L., Caius College, Cambridge, I. Class Natural Science Tripos.
Palmer, C. E., Caius College, Cambridge, II Class Natural Science Tripos
Foster, E. M., King's College Cambridge, II Class History Tripos,
Tickhurst, N. F., Clare College, Cambridge, Final, M. B.
Grieg, A. W., Jesus College, Cambridge, Final M.B.
Glenn, C. H., Caius College, Cambridge, Final M.B.
Hamilton, H. P., Hertford College, Oxford II Class Mathematical Mods.
Olivier, S., Deputy Governor of Jamaica
General Brackenbury, Knighthood and G. C. B.
Captain Withmore (on his return from the front).
Hon. M. A., Cambridge

Amongst the "Honoured" are some names not without local interest.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 41m. Sun sets, 6h. 23m. High water, 10-49m., 10-31s. Low water, 4-0m., 4-32s.
Execution, County Jail.
Bombay Woollen Manufacturing Company, Tamarind Lane, 4 p. m.
Novelty Theatre, Ada Maven Company.

POLO.—There will be a game at 5 p.m. to-day.

MUSIC.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry will not play at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club this evening.

MANOOKJEE NUSSERWANJEE PETIT CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of Patients treated during the last month was 5,242, the daily average being 169. The total of new patients was 736.

TRAMWAY ACCIDENT.—A Mahomedan, named Saigool Hoosain, a dealer in tea, aged sixty years, was yesterday knocked over by a passing tram-car on Carnac Road, sustaining a dislocation of the right shoulder, injury to the forehead, and fracture of the ribs. He was removed to the Gooculdas Tejpal Hospital for treatment.

AHMEDABAD.—A correspondent writes: In the issue of your paper, dated 7th instant, under the heading "Ahmedabad News," you state that "Dewan Bahadur Ambalal Sakerlal Desai read a paper on the life and works of Dayaram, a poet'. It was not D. B. Ambalal who read the paper but Mr. Bholanath Sapalal. D. B. Ambalal favoured him and the public by kindly accepting the chair on the occasion.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.—The regular monthly meeting of the Society will be held in the Grant College Library, at 4-30 p.m. to-day—Business: (1). Minutes of the last meeting to be read and confirmed; (2). Drs. J. C. Merchant, B. Palit, and A. Ezekiel to be elected members of the Society; (3). Notes on a case of Elephantia Graecum by Dr. C. Fernandes; (4). Such other business as may be brought forward by the Honorary Secretaries.

"MAKING GOOD THE DIFFERENCE."—At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. T. J. Strangman, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, Mr. W. C. Lewis, Travelling Inspector of the G. I. P. Railway, requested that the charge of over-riding from the Musjid Bunder to the Victoria Terminus Station, instituted against one Nagoojee Sorabjee on the 4th of July last, be allowed to be withdrawn, as the accused had made good the difference of fare. The permission was accorded.

SAMAJIK MITRA MANDAL.—The meeting of the Samajik Mitra Mandal having for its object to promote social union among the members of the mandal by means of lectures on social and other useful subjects and tea and dinner parties, was held yesterday at Kandawadi, when a resolution, congratulating Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, who is a member of the mandal upon his appointment as a Judge of the High Court, was passed by the members of the mandal. Persons of all castes and creeds are admitted as members of the mandal.

BHOWNAGAR NEWS.—A break in the weather occured on Monday last. Good rain has fallen in Bhowngar territory, where crops are thriving well, but in Mahoowa fields white rats have been found, and Gadra has been visited by insects, (Khapedi). At Una in Junagad territory white rats, which destroy crops, have also appeared. Great scarcity of rain prevails at Jamnagar, Verawal, Porbander and Dhrangadhra, less than two inches being measured up to date. The situation at these places is very grave. The following is the rain register: Ghadeoli, 13 inches; Sihore, 8 inches 95 cents; Dhola, 8 inches 40 cents; Ranpur, 11 inches. An instantaneous death occured at Chuda of a girl 18 years of age owing to snake bite on Friday last.

THANA NEWS.—Our local correspondent, writing on Sunday, says :—It is stated that His Excellency the Right Honorable Lord Northcote, G. C. I. E., C. B., Governor of Bombay, will perform the ceremony of opening Mrs. Mahadawdas's Native General Lunacie Asylum at Nawapada in Thana on or about the 1st December next. Rao Bahadur Hari Vinayek Saftee, Personal Assistant to the Collector of Thana has been invested with the powers of a Magistrate, Third Class in the Thana District. On account of the prevalence of plague in the town of Thana lately the following persons have been appointed members of the Vigilence Committee by the plague authority at Thana:—Dr. Lemus, for the Choral Ward; Dr. Colasco, Khatarwada; Mr. Noor Khan, Mahuttí; and Mr. Mahomed Sadik for the Babody Ward. Six third-class passengers from Bombay were found to be suffering from bubonic fever when removed from the railway trains at Kalyan during the last week. They were detained for treatment under the special Medical Officer at the station. Damia and two other Bhandaris were tried by the First-Class Magistrate of Thana for behaving in a riotous manner at Utalsar on Monday and sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment each. Seventeen births, (ten males and seven females) and seventeen deaths (including eight from plague) were registered in the municipal district of Thana during the past week. There were twenty-one cases of plague and eighteen deaths at Utan in Salsette during the same period. Two inches and four cents rain of fell here on Friday, and two inches and ninety-eight cents yesterday. The total fall of rain up to Saturday, the 10th, is eighty-four inches and ninety-six cents; the total fall to the same date last year being forty-nine inches and ninety-three cents. The average fall of the year is seventy-five inches at Thana.

ST. ISABEL'S (LADIES) CHARITABLE ASSOCIATION, KALBADEVI CIRCLE.—Mrs. David Thompson, Honorary Secretary, begs to acknowledge, with thanks, receipt of the following donations from 1st January to 30th June, 1901, towards the funds of the institution. The "Hathwa Raj," for 1901-1902, Rs. 100; H. H. the Hon'ble Maharaja Rameshwar Singh, Bahadur, Rs. 50; the Hon'ble Sir Antony P. Macdonnell, G. C. S. I., I. C. S., M. A., Rs. 32; Mr. Brijraj Singh Deo, Rs. 25; D. N. G., for 1 year; Rs. 24 H. E. the Right Hon'ble Lord Northcote, G. C. I. E., (Governor of Bombay) Rs. 20; H. H. the Maharaja Bahadur of Dinajpur, Rs 15; Rai Bahadur Kasturchand Daga, Rs 10; H. H. the Nawab Saheb of Jangira, K. C. I. E. (when is Bombay), the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Badruddin Tyabji, the Honble Mr. Bomanji Dinshaw Petit, C. I. E., B. A., Mr. W. Morison, I. C. S., R. G. C., Mr. H. R. Dant, J. A. L., H. J. R., R. G., H. E. B.; Mr. Sassoon J. David, Messrs. Cowasji Dinshaw & Bros., H. G., Mr Piemcund Roychund, C. C. B. W., R. B., B. S., H. I. L., the Bombay Gas Co., Lt., Mr. M. H. Mackie, Mr. J. A. D. Mottain, Mr. Herbert R. Greaves, C. M. C., H. E. E. P., Mr. Nurges D. Patel, Mr. R. H Ireland, Mr. A. M. Monteath, L. J., Mr. Mobsin B. Tyabji, I. C. S., Mr. F. Bennett, Mr. James Murdoch, Col. Richard Owen, Mr. W. B. Crowder, Surg.-Genl. G. Bainbridge, Mr. A. S. Framji, Mr. E. F. Allan, P. M. T., Lt. Kavashaw S. Powvala, the Honble Mr S. M. Moses, R. W. H., Messrs. Cowasji Dinshaw & Bros., Mr. Percy Fisher, Mr. Jamsetji Ardaseer Wadia, Mr. E. M. Slater, F. Y. S., Messrs Tulockchund & Snapoorjee, Mr. P. B. Jeejeebhoy, B. N. & Co., R. S. P. Framjee Muncharjee Cama Charity and Mr. W. Murray., each Rs. 5; and many others under Rs. 5. Further contributions will be thankfully accepted and acknowledge.

ALLEGED ASSAULT ON A MILK-WOMAN.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. T. J. Strangman, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, one Mrs. Blackburn stood charged with an assault on a native milk woman, named Gangabai. Mr. Godinho appeared for the defence. From the evidence it appeared that on the 13th July last the complainant met the accused in the Elphinstone Circle, and demanded Rs. 10 for the milk consumed by the accused. Mrs. Blackburn, who was then accompanied by one Mrs. Hollet, in her evidence stated that she was asked for money on the road which she refused to pay, whereupon the accused made use of abusive language and took hold of the front of her jacket.

The complainant said she demanded Rs. 10 from the accused, but that she was refused. She never assaulted nor made use of offensive language. On the contrary the accused took hold of her "sari" and gave five or six blows with her fist on her head.

Mr. Ardeshir Hormasjee Saklatwalla, a salesman, in Messrs. Singer's Manufacturing Company, in his evidence said he noticed the accused taking hold of the complainant's "sari" and give her blows. He did not know who was first dealing blows.

Mrs. Hollet in her evidence stated that first the complainant made use of foul language and she was at the bottom of the whole mischief.

The Magistrate dismissed the case.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

A HINDU WIDOW AND HER PROPERTY.

YESTERDAY, at the High Court, Original Side, the Hon. Mr. Justice Starling heard an application for an injunction and for the appointment of a receiver in the case of Jafram Naroniee and others against Kessowjee Dowjee and others. The Hon. Mr. Scott, instructed by Messrs. Little and Company, on behalf of the plaintiffs, made the application.

The plaintiffs in the case claimed that it may be declared that Navivahoo, widow of Petamber Girdhur, had no power to dispose of the property, moveable and immoveable, which she was possessed of at the time of her death, as she purported to do by her will and codicil; and that the bequests and directions concerning the property in her will and codicil were void and of no effect as against the plaintiffs; and that the latter, in the events that had happened, upon his death, became absolutely entitled to the property. It was further prayed that the defendants may be restrained from dealing with the property in any manner until the disposal of the suit; and that some fit and proper person may be appointed receiver to take charge of the property, etc.

Pitamber Girdhar made his last will in the Gujarati language, bearing date the 5th February, 1880, which was annexed to the petition for probate. The plaintiffs avred that the translation of the will was incorrect in several particulars. Pitamber died childless on the 10th August 1879, leaving surviving him his widow Navivahoo. The testator left property in Bombay of large value and also some property in his native village Nelia in Cutch. Probate of the will was granted to Navivahoo in August 1880, and thereupon she entered into possesion and management of the estate and effects of the testator until her death which took place on the 10th February 1901. Plaintiffs submitted that Navivahoo took only a widow's estate in the property of the testator; and that upon her death it devolved upon them as the heirs of the testator. The defendants alleged that Novivahoo, previous to her death, made her last will on the 2nd September, 1899, and a codicil on the 9th February 1901, and that they were the executors and trustees named in the will and codicil. They had not, however, lodged the will and codicil in court for probate. Plaintiffs had in their possession rough copies of the documents from which it appeared that Navivahoo purported to bequeath all the property which she died possessed of, and which represented the property left by her deceased husband, for various charitable objects. Plaintiff submitted that were entitled absolutely to all the property of Pitamber Girdhar, including investments and accumulations made by Novivanoo after the testator's death; and that neither under the will of Pitamber nor otherwise had Navivanoo any power whatever to dispose of the property or any part thereof in the manner she purported to do, and that the bequests and directions made by her relating to the property were void and of no effect. Plaintiffs had given due notice to the executors and trustees to the above effect.

His lordship granted a rule *nisi* for an injunction and receiver, as applied for by Mr. Scott.

THE MAHARASHTRA ELOCUTION SOCIETY.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

THE Maharashtra Elocution Society of Bombay held its prize distribution ceremony on Saturday evening in the hall of the Arya Samaj Mandir under the presidency of the Hon. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna.

Mr. Y. J. Dabir, one of the three Secretaries of the Society, read the report, which gave a brief sketch of the work done by the Society in connection with the elocution competitions held in Bombay in December 1900. Seven subjects in the English, Marathi and Guzarati languages were announced on wich candidates competing for the prizes were to speak, and in response 154 persons at first entered, but only 114 actually presented themselves for the test. Among them there were some Dakshani and Gujrathi Hindu ladies. Prizes ranging from Rs. 3 to Rs. 60 were allotted to the successful candidates among whom also there were some ladies. The total cost of these prizes was Rs. 475. Besides this Rs. 375 were expended for sundry charges during the year under report, leaving about Rs. 1,000 to the credit of the Society. The report concluded with the touching references to the lamented deaths of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, Mr. Justice Ranade, Sir D. M. Petit, and Messrs. Ramchandra Bhikaji Gunjeeker, M. B Gurjar and Narayen Hari Bhagwat.

Mr. Makundrao Ramrao Jayker, M. A., addressed the meeting in English, and speeches in Marathi were delivered by Rao Saheb Vinayek Kondadev Oke, Dr. G. B. Prabhaker and Messrs Mahadev Waman Bhuta and G. L. Page. Mr. S. D. Khote addressed the meeting both in Marathi and Gujrathi. A Gujrathi lady, who was a prize-winner, when receiving her prize at the hands of the chairman, made a neat little speech, in which she thanked those kind-hearted gentlemen who had offered prizes to encourage members of her community to learn the art of elocution.

The Chairman's dilated upon the beneficial results derived from the elocution gatherings started by the Society, and exhorted the young men before him to compete for the Society's prizes next year. He also congratulated the present prize-winners and thanked those gentlemen who took a deep interest in the wellbeing of the Society. He finally referred to the lamented deaths of Sir D. M. Petit, Mr. Justice Ranade and Messrs. Ramchandra Bhikaji Gunjeeker, and Lakhmidas Khimji. Adverting to the death of Mr. Justice Ranade he added that the Society had suffered a heavy loss by his death, as he was its staunch supporter. Sir Bhalchandra appealed to the people of this country to recognise the life-long and earnest services of that great and good man to his countrymen by subscribing profusely to his memorial fund.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

CONSIDERING the weather during the past week the members had a very fine afternoon at Colaba on Saturday last. The wind was boisterous, which is not at all unusual for Colaba "Tricky" as many of the competitors found. What a pity canvas targets are not fitted up on the longer ranges. Probably this is the only range in India where iron targets are still in use. Whatever regiment is at this station must find the disadvantage to their cost when comparing their shooting with those of other stations. The difficulties have been accentuated with the disappearance of the old marking dummys, which with proper care gave some indication as to the position of hits which the present system of marking cannot do. I have not the slightest doubt the system of canvas Targets on trollies could be satisfactorily worked and the Butts put in communication with the firing point by telephone. Good shooting has before now been made at Colaba, some of the older Volunteers will remember that Captain W. F. Whitehead B. V. R. won the gold medal and championship of the Western India Rifle Association "open to the whole of India" on the Colaba Range.

Result of 9th competition.—Distance 700 yards.

		Rifle used.	Points alld.	Score.	Total.
Major T M English B V R	L E	—	25		25a
Trooper H O Coates B L H	M H C	5	17		22b
Sergt R W Pennington B V A	L M	—	21		21c
Cir. Sergt W Fry G I P R V	M H	2	18		20d
Corpl M Veevers B V R	M H	2	17		19
Vol J Palmer B B & C I R	M H	2	16		18
Trooper Murray B L H	M H C	5	13		18
Gunner P Hunter B V A	M H C	5	14		17
Sergt-Major G Owens B V A	M H C	5	11		16
Trooper A Tosh B L H	M H C	5	8		13
Mr Featherstone Civilian	M H	2	10		12
Trooper E G Duxbury B L H	M H C	5	7		12
Private G Miles O L I	L M	—	10		10
Trooper East B L H	M H C	5	5		10
Lieut A R Sharp B V R	L M	—	Retired		
Sergt F A Keddie B L H	M H	—	„		
Trooper H S Hall B L H	M H C	—	„		
Trooper Ewing B L H	M H C	—	„		
Vol J Stanley B B & C I R V	M H	—	„		

a H C 4 points Winner 1st Spoon.
b H C 4 points „ 2nd „
c H C 6 points „ 3rd „
d H C 2 points „ 4th „

Result of 10th competition—distance 800 yards.

		Rifle used.	Points alld.	Score.	Total.
Mr Featherstone Civilian	M H	3	21		24a
Vol J Palmer B B & C I R V	M H	3	18		21b
Corpl M Veevers B V R	M H	3	16		19c
Major T M English B V R	L E	—	18		18
Trooper E G Duxbury B L H	M H C	7	10		17
Trooper Ewing B L H	M H C	7	8		15
Trooper Murray B L H	M H C	7	8		15
Gunner P Hunter B V A	M H C	7	7		14
Sergt W Fry G I P R V	M H	3	10		13
Trooper H O Coates B L H	M H C	7	6		13
Sergt R W Pennington B V A	L M	—	9		9
Sergt A R Sharp B V R	L M	—	Retired		
Sergt F A Keddie B L H	M H	—	„		
Sergt-Major Owens B V A	M H C	—	„		
Trooper A Tosh B L H	M H C	—	„		
Trooper East B L H	M H C	—	„		
Trooper H S Hall B L H	M H C	—	„		
Vol J Stanley B B & C I R V	M H	—	„		
Private G Miles O L I	L M	—	„		

a Winner 1st Spoon.
b H C 2 Points Winner 2nd Spoon.
c H C 2 Points „ 3rd „

Distances for next Saturday afternoon 500 and 600 yards four targets in use.

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BOMBAY REVENUE SURVEY.

ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORTS.

IN review of Survey Progress Report of the Presidency proper for the year ending 31st October, 1900, the following Government Resolution was issued yesterday :—

During the year to which this report relates the Gujarat and Konkan Surveys were wound up, and so much of the work done was of a miscellaneous nature that comparison with previous years is not possible.

The Gujarat Survey was wound up by the prescribed date, the 31st October, 1900. It had been found possible to dispense with one of the two parties at the end of February. The programme of field work was duly carried out. The work of this nature which remained unfinished was mostly connected with inam and talukdari villages and was delayed by the famine. Mr. Cole finished his share of settlement work, but Mr. Mehta's employment on famine duty prevented his completing the Jambusar report till 31st December, 1900. The miscellaneous settlement and report work remaining is small and can be disposed of by the Superintendent of Land Records and Agriculture, Northern Division. Government approve of the postponement of work proposed by Mr. Symonds in paragraph 10 of the report, as the rates will be based on those which may be sanctioned for the Government villages of the talukas concerned. The Governor in Council concurs in Mr. Symonds' opinion that Messrs. Cole and Mehta deserve commendation for the complete manner in which they have disposed of their work within the time allowed to them.

The only work belonging to the Survey Programme which remained to be accomplished in the Deccan is in connection with a few inam villages. Arrangements for this work have been made by orders communicated in Government Resolutions Nos. 4107, dated 29th June, 1900, and 519, dated 26th January, 1901.

The working season of the Konkan Survey was materially curtailed by the unhealthiness of the talukas, in which phalni work was to be carried on. The whole of the work was, however, completed, and the survey closed on the 15th July, 1900, the date fixed by Government. In the circumstances, the phalni work done was considerably less than in the previous year. Sufficient notes do not seem to have been left by Mr. Hudson regarding the character of the work done by the parties. A very considerable amount of testwork was, however, accomplished, and the results appear to have been on the whole satisfactory. The cost of the phalni settlement increased very largely from 3 annas 5 pies to 5 annas 1 pie per acre, but for reasons stated by the Survey Commissioner a comparison with the results of previous years is misleading.

A considerably larger area was both measured and classified in the Maratha States Survey than in the previous year, but the amount of measurement is a good deal short of that performed in 1897-98. The reason given for the very small percentage tested out of the total area classed may be satisfactory. But some explanation seems to be required why the Superintendent has not tested more than about 400 acres. A definite date should be fixed for the completion of this survey.

The decrease of Rs. 63,460 in the cost of the survey was due to the reductions of establishments and contraction of work.

The work of all officers has been satisfactory and loyally directed to the conclusion of operations by the dates fixed. It has been a satisfaction to the Governor in Council that he has been able to provide employment for the great majority of the officers and for many of the subordinates whose appointments were abolished with the termination of the survey operations.

For reasons stated in paragraph 38 of his report the Survey Commissioner has omitted to furnish the resume called for by Government in paragraph 8 of Government Resolution No. 3282, dated 25th May, 1900. This omission is to be regretted. The principles of assessment and the system pursued by the Survey Department in its operations have, it is true, been fully described in the Survey Manual about to be published. But the results achieved are not summarised in the Manual, and a brief notice of them, with some explanation of the methods by which they had been attained, and mention of some of those able officers to whose labours those results have in the main been due, would have been eminently appropriate in a report dealing with the final winding up of the Department.

The value of the services rendered to the State by the Survey Department can hardly be exaggerated. At the time when the existing system was introduced, that is to say, about 60 years ago, Government were still confronted with the formidable problem of settling upon an equitable and workable basis the revenue demand for a vast number of small holdings. Several modes of settlement, based on pre-existing practice, had been tried; some of them, such as the Pringle settlement, had disastrously failed. Out of the prevailing confusion the principles of the existing system of survey settlement were evolved by the genius of Messrs. Wingate and Goldsmid, the authors of the celebrated Joint Report. Upon the principles laid down in that report has been founded a system of land tenure and assessment admirably adapted to the requirements of the widely varying conditions of the different parts of the Presidency. Under the system of measurement and classification by subordinate agency, subject to the test of technically trained and skilled supervising officers, methods were employed by which the area of every one of these small holdings could be measured and the relative productive capacity of the soil estimated with scientific accuracy. By the system of grouping the relative economic and climatic advantages of different tracts were duly taken into account. In this manner the equitable distribution of the assessment was sec

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MESSRS. MADON, SONS & Co., Chemists, &c., respectfully beg to bring to the notice of their kind Patrons, Constituents and Public at large that they have REMOVED their place of business to No. 16 and 18 ABDOOL RHAIMAN STREET, near the Crawford Market, next to Mr. D. C. Comrigur, Wine Merchant, and request that in future all communications to be made to the above address to avoid delay and inconvenience. Further it is requested, that as there are more than one firm by the NAME SIMILAR TO OURS, to address by the name as below, to avoid confusion and mistakes that are likely to arise. Please note all Prices are revised.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, August 10.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr H E L P Dupernex, of the Indian Civil Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Go t of the N W Provinces and Oudh, with effect from the 11th July 1901.

The Hon Mr Justice Brett a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal is granted privilege leave with effect from the 15th Aug 1901 to the 5th Sept 1901.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Lieut H S Thomas R E is appointed to the Survey of India Dept as an ...ist Supdt 2nd grade with effect from the 17th Jul 1901.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The furlough on medical certificate which was granted in notification No 1102-d dated the 7th June 1901 to Mr E H Blakesley of the Indian Civil service an officiating Political Agent of the 2nd class and Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara is extended by six days.

Mr E H Blakesley of the Indian Civil Service an officiating Political Agent of the 2nd class is posted on return from furlough in India on medical certificate as Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara with effect from the 13th July 1901.

Subject to the confirmation of H M's Government in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. D. Robertson as acting Consular Agent for the United States of America at Bassein during the absence of Mr. William O. Orr.

Subject to the confirmation of H Ms Govt the Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. William O. Orr as acting Consular Agent for the United States of America at Akyab during the absence of Mr. William J Davidson.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. W. Maxwell I.O.S., Officiating Postmaster General Bombay is with effect from the 10th of August 1901 granted privilege leave for one month and twenty-two days with special leave on urgent private affairs for four months and eight days in continuation and the following acting appointment are made during the absence on leave of Mr. Maxwell or until further orders:—Mr G B Groves Depy Postmaster Genl Rajputana to officiate as Postmaster Genl Bombay and in the second grade of Postmaster Genl and Mr A O Firth Supt of Post Offices second to officiate temporarily in the third grade of Depy Postmaster Genl and to be placed in charge of the Rajputana Circle.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lieut-Col H J W Barrow R A M C is granted the temporary rank of Colonel whilst officiating as the Administrative Medical Staff of the Army dated 22nd July 1901.

Major G A Williams Military Accountant 2nd class is appointed to officiate as Controller of Military Accounts during the absence of Lieut-Col J F D Fordyce on furlough out of India.

The tenure of the appointment of Capt G G Woods R A offg Ordnance Officer 2nd class in the Ordnance Depot in India is extended for five years with effect from the 11th Oct 1901.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps with effect from the dates specified subject to confirmation by the Secry of State for India:—Lieutenants —T Hardy-Wilmot Kent 2 Regt Double Coy officer 11th Rajput Regt of Bengal Infy dated 20th June 1901.; A U Gladstone the R S Double Com officer 49th the Garhwal Rifle Regt of Bengal Infy Dated 4th July 1901; Ro Ridgeway, Dorset Regt Double Co officer. 21st (Punjab) Regt of Bengal Infy Dated 18th June 1901; and P Fitz-Gerald Norbury, R I Regt, offg Squardon Officer, 4th (Prince Albert Victor's Own) Regt of Bay Cavry (Poona Horse Dated 24th June 1901.

With reference to a paragraph 6 of the regulations published with clause 22. India Army Circulars 1901, the undermentioned officer is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India—Second-Lieut A H H Sibold Simpson, dated 28th April 1901.

FIELD OPERATIONS—CHINA.

Major (local Lieut Col) C A R Browne, R E, Director of Railways, China Field Force, is granted as an Asst Adjut General, with effect from the 22nd June 1901.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

Capt H C Holman I S C 13th Regt of Bengal Lancers Additional Asst Secy to the Govt of India Military Dept, is granted leave in India (p. a.) for thirty days, with effect from the 19th July 1901 under the leave rules for the Staff Corps.

Subject to H M's approval the undermentioned Captain is granted the temporary rank of Major whilst serving as regimental commandant or second-in-command Indian Army:—N G Woodyatt 28th May 1901.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

The following promotions are made subject to H M's approval:—Lieuts to be Captains.—Thomas Hunter M B Bengal W K Bettye M B Punjab H St Meakin M D Bengal G H M B Punjab W G Liston M B Madras H Houlton Punjab R W Anthony M B E F G Tucker G E Stewart M R F S C Thompson M B T S Nevin J W Watson M B and H J R Twigg M B Bombay.

RETIREMENTS.

Major W L Boswell I S C Double C Commander 33rd Punjab Mahomedan Regt of Bengal Infy has been transferred by the Secry of State for India to temporary half-pay with effect from the 26th Augt 1901 subject to H M's approval.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

2nd Cadet Battn Calcutta Vor Rifles—Lieut S R Kirkpatrick resigns his commission with effect from the 12th July 1901.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The following promotion is made in the Royal Indian Marine with effect from the 5th June 1901:—To be Chief Engr.—Engr B C Bunyer.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. A R Bacher Accountant Genl P W Dept and Depy Secy to the Govt of India in the P W Dept is permitted to retire the service of Govt.

With reference to P W Dept Notification No. 315 dated 5th Augt 1901 Mr. R N Burn Depy Accountant Genl and Under Secy to the Govt of India in the P W Dept as appointed Accountant Genl P W Dept and D Secy to the Govt of India in the P W Dept.

Mr. L E H Yates Offg Depy Loco Supt of the Nor W Railway in class I grade 3 (temporary rank) of the Superior Revenue Estt of State Railways is confirmed in his appointment in class I grade 3 (permanent) of that establishment with effect from the 25th July 1901.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 13th August.

1. There will be Drill for Recruits at the Town Hall this (Tuesday) evening, at 5-30 p.m.

By Order, T. W. CUFFE, Capt., Commanding, B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COLONEL E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 13th August.

1. There will be a meeting of the Regimental Committee, at Head-Quarters to-day (Tuesday), at 6 p.m.

By Order. P. H. ROGERS, Captain, Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 13th August.

1. There will be 40-pr. R M L Gun and Squad Drill at the Nesbit Road Head-quarters, to-day, at 8-45 p.m.
2. The following member having joined has been taken on the strength of the Corps from the 9th August 1901 and posted to No. 4 Sub-division No. 2 Company:—No. 803 Gunner R P Pickering.
3. There will be Morris Tube practice this week as usual.

By Order, H. A. H. PAYNE, Capt., Actg. Adjutant, B. V. A.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

(THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.)

EUROPE.

DEATH.

LOCH—August 7, in London, Colonel W Loch, late Resident, Nepal.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

PERTWEE—CHARTERS—August 5, at St James' Church, Delhi, by the Rev G P Nugent, Albert Henry, second son of the late Henry S Pertwee, Great Baddows, Chelmsford, Essex, to Margaret Augusta (Daisy), only daughter of Captain F H Charters, 4th Dragoon Guards.

KEMP'S LIST.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*" All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, AUGUST 13, 1901.

THE LAND REVENUE BILL.

PETITIONS in reference to the Bill to amend the Land Revenue Code continue to come in and most of them repeat the statements to which Government have already replied. It is refreshing to find, however, that not all the effusions on the subject reflect the views as to the effects of the Bill on the condition of the ryot that have been put forward by those who have elected to lead the agitation against the measure. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas of Bombay has prepared some "Notes" on the Bill which present the case very fairly and show that he at least, having grasped the real meaning of the proposed legislation, is not disposed to condemn it absolutely. In reference to the amendment of section 56 of the Code he points out that under the proposed arrangement the cultivator will get back his land free of encumbrances "and so far there are no grounds to object to the amendment." The interests of the sowcars, he adds, demand that the amendment should not be of a sweeping nature, and in order that any rights in the land, which they may have acquired, should not be interfered with he suggests that this amendment should be made merely prospective. Government have no intention of interfering with any real rights and have made provision for time to be given to pay off arrears. Referring to the forfeiture clauses Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas says that the fairest course would be to leave untouched the lands, the revenue for which is in arrears after the famines of 1896-97 and 1899-1900, and give the owners of these lands a chance of paying off their arrears within the next two years. So far as such a proposal can be reasonably adopted the latest orders of Government in reference to the collection of arrears from the cultivators seem to meet the situation entirely. Until the end of the year no measures are to be taken for the recovery of arrears from any bona fide agriculturist who has paid during the last two years such proportion of the revenue as might reasonably have been expected "having regard to the character of the season." The arrears are then only to be recovered in two annual instalments. Mr. Lallubhai wrote his "Notes" before the Government issued the repetition of their former orders on this subject and thus one of his suggestions has been forestalled. In regard to the granting of lands for short periods and the assurance given to the Deccan Sabha that in the case of agricultural land, under a survey settlement, the grants will be made without variations excepting that under certain conditions the right of transfer will be restricted, he urges that this assurance should be embodied in the Act. As in the case of every other change that has ever been adopted we have been told that all kinds of evils will follow from restriction of the transfer of land, even to the loss of the ryots' credit. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas very appropriately points out that the same results were foretold of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act and the Encumbered Estates' Act passed for the benefit of the Talukdars of Kathiawar; but experience has shown that in this particular those measures have had only good results. "It can safely be said," concludes Mr. Lallubhai "that while this amendment will not place the ryot with bad credit in a worse position than he was in before, it will have no deterrent effect on the borrowing power of the ryot with credit. The educative effect of this restriction will be a good one. While on the one hand it will act as a check on extravagant borrowing, on the other it will teach these people to keep up their credit." The Bill, however, he contends, should be altered so that it will be made perfectly clear that as soon as the ryot can look after himself and has learned the value of proprietory rights in the land he will be allowed to exercise them. Other reforms, he argues, should supplement the present measure and on this point we have the assurance of Lord Northcote that the proposed amendment is by no means the last word of the Bombay Government on the Land Revenue question.

DUTCH HOSTILITY IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE mischievous doctrine propagated by the pro-Boer in England and elsewhere, that the Boer and Briton will be for ever divided by an abyss of hate, is disposed of by Mr. C. de Thierry, a pungent writer in the new "Empire Review." That gentleman asserts, and with good reason, that this idea is born of the same morbid imagination that evolves foul slanders on the British Army in the field, and he shows with a clearness, the outcome of an intimate acquaintance with his subject, that the present state of friction must soon pass away and the Boer vie with his brother Briton in loyalty to the English crown. Neither language, race, nor religion stand in the way. And that being so, Mr. de Thierry demands the reason. Why is South Africa the scene of a great war, the issue of which kept the country in a constant state of unrest for a quarter of a century; and why has the self-governing Colonial, whose excellent understanding with the French in Canada and the Maori in New Zealand is the envy of the world, failed to win the confidence of the Dutch, with whom he has infinitely more in common? To the writer the answer is simple and simply expressed—South Africa, unlike Canada and Australia, has never been mistress in her own house. And he is unquestionably right when he asserts that for the past seventy years South Africa has been a shuttlecock for the English party battledore and the unhappy victim of English partisan humanity, which is to this age what religion was to mediæval times. When sentimental England would no longer tolerate slavery, England did not pay for emancipation. The loss fell upon the Cape Colonists "and thereby the seeds were sown of the harvest of hatred which we are reaping to-day." For the emancipation of slaves was insisted upon in a manner which involved the ruin of the old and helpless among the Dutch and the poverty of nearly all. English sentiment should have been backed by English gold. It was nominally, but nominally only, for in days before cheap and swift steamship passages, every claim to compensation had to be proved in London, six thousand miles and more distant from the homes of the slave-owners. Following immediately on the forcible liberation of the slaves, the Kosa tribesmen ravaged the borders, carrying off all the cattle, burning the houses and murdering every defenceless white man. Sir Benjamin Durban, then Governor, drove back the raiders and took steps for the effectual defence of the frontier. But the Colonial Secretary of those days was not a Chamberlain. He sympathised with the Kosas and undid all the work which the Governor had with difficulty accomplished, and, laconically remarks Mr. de Thierry, the immediate result of trying to make facts square with principles instead of principles with facts was the Great Trek of the Boers.

It may have been true, though Mr. de Thierry will not readily admit it, that the origin of Afrikander animosity is of later date. He cannot deny that the Dutch were discontented before the emancipation of slaves, though at the same period every colony in the empire was equally discontended and for the same reason. "Colonial Office rule, through martinet naval and military officers, was as entirely unsuited to the genius of the Englishman as to the Dutch." But whereas across the Atlantic British and French Canadians were united in South Africa, the Dutch and English were divided by the erection of independent states. Other colonies strove for reform, the Boers for independence. "The origin of the Boer states dates from the Great Trek. Their continued existence is, however, the result of the supremacy of the Manchester school, whose fatuousness had made them possible. As Lord Glenelg acted in 1835, so his successors acted at intervals, until their folly culminated in the retrocession of the Transvaal." There is not much use in searching out the origin of the Dutch hostility in the Transvaal, unless it be for the avowed purpose of avoiding mistakes in the future. That they are not likely to occur we are ready to believe, notwithstanding the ill-advised pro-Boer tactics which are prolonging hostilities and rendering the pacification of the country a more difficult operation. The responsibility is equally divided between the misguided sentiment of Little Englanders at Home, and the treason of the Dutch, the one being as culpable as the other. Those who are petitioning for the suspension of the Constitution that the most disaffected parts of the colony may be adequately dealt with, do not hesitate to affirm their belief that the weakness of twenty years ago and the disregard of Sir Bartle Frere's policy are responsible for the development of the present situation. And although the petitioners, along with those against whom their prayer is levelled, will suffer inconvenience they will not lament it if the uprooting of rebel weeds be the outcome. Mr. de Thierry merely acts as their spokesman when he declares that the only hope for peace in South Africa is the elimination of the political factors which have brought it to this pass. "The two republics, the control of the Rand, the Boer armaments, are already gone and the Imperial factor will go with Federation. There remains only the Bond which must also disappear." For a time at least, concludes Mr. de Thierry, who speaks with authority, the only possible rule in South Africa is the rule of Lord Milner, unhampered by the cumbrous methods of the Imperial Parliament and of the Legislature in Cape Colony.

THE PARSI MATERNITY HOSPITAL.

THE Parsi Maternity Hospital on the Esplanade is now a very well-known institution among that community and acknowledged to be of great use and benefit to its womankind. How great these are appears clearly from the report just issued of its working during the last three years and a half by its Chief Physician and Secretary, Dr. Temulji B. Nariman. The report is very interesting as it furnishes some valuable vital statistics of a kind not usually available for other communities, and for the Parsis too, available only since the opening of this Hospital. During the three years and a half ending in January this year, 1,379 persons were admitted, and it is noted that admittance is more frequent during the latter half of the year from July to December than during the earlier, that is more births occur among the Parsis during the second half of the year than during the first. Of this large number of 1,395 births in the Hospital, only 45 died there, while 48 were still-born. The ratio of male and female births is 701 of the former to 694 of the latter. Though 609 persons suffered from pains and also sickness, only in 67 cases were any obstetric operations required. The maximum age of child-bearing was 47 and in one case a mother gave birth to her twenty-first child in the Hospital. Out of 1,395 births 16 were twins. There is no mortality recorded among the cases treated in the Hospital which shows that women pass through a very delicate state almost scot free here. Very different was the case formerly among Parsis when deaths during child-birth were very frequent. Dr. Temulji was the first to draw the serious attention of his people to this heavy mortality owing to puerperal fever and other causes arising from insanitary surroundings in which their women were kept during child-birth. His lecture on this subject marked an epoch in the advancement of the community, and by his strenuous exertions he not only urged the necessity of a Maternity Hospital among them but also succeeded in persuading rich Parsis to subscribe funds for starting it. The present Hospital, which is now housed in a free building of its own on the Esplanade is the entire outcome of the personal and philanthropic exertions of Dr. Temulji, who has not only founded it but gives it his unceasing attention and care all along. The Parsis have appreciated these efforts by subscribing for a bust of the Doctor, who is at present Dean of the Medical Faculty in the University, and a portrait of his wife, who, too, has throughout taken a deep personal interest in the Hospital. So great and manifest has been its success that the other native communities of Bombay are laying aside their prejudices and exerting themselves to have Maternity Hospitals of their own. The Khojas have already got together a fund and will soon start such a Hospital, while the more conservative Bhattias have also been affected, and the late Luxmidas Khimji set aside by his will a large sum for a hospital on the Parsi model for his own community.

SIGNOR CRISPI.

THE success of Signor Crispi as a statesman was quoted as a standing proof that the worst use which can be made of a Revolutionist is to cut off his head. He was one of those great Republicans who did not merely possess a political ideal, but added to it a political understanding and reasonableness. It was this union of the ideal and the practical which showed him that the patriotic House of Savoy was the only possible rallying-point of the Italian national movement. He protested that he did not change. He never repented his early republicanism nor would he admit that it was youthful folly. He contended that no good Italian patriot could be anything else half a century ago; that the Italian Monarchy is a Republic in the best of senses, and that it is fulfilling, or is on the way to fulfil, all for which he fought and suffered under Mazzini and Garibaldi. As an exile he "learned to know France," he said, "but never could learn to love France," he always "feared evil to Italy from France." His first inclination towards the Triple Alliance was sketched in outline, while France was under the MacMahon Presidency. Crispi saw and said that McMahon's Government had a scheme in hand to imitate Louis Napoleon, gather all the Ultramontanist sympathisers to its side by proclaiming itself the champion of the sacred Chief of the Church, and make a quasi-religious war upon Italy for the restoration of the secular kingdom of the Pope. A sketch of Crispi's long life will be found in another column.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE FORT.

YESTERDAY the Corporation considered several matters having reference to the Improvement Trusts' Schemes. The discussions eventuated in a resolution, passed on the motion of the Hon. Mr. Mehta, expressing the opinion that side by side with the large street schemes already undertaken by the Trust, smaller projects by which wards or divisions of the city could be improved should also be taken in hand. The proposal was suggested by Captain Locke's report in regard to plague in the Fort and it was pointed out that it was possible to improve large portions of the city by the removal of comparatively small insanitary areas located in their midst. The Municipal Commissioner was requested to submit a representation dealing with the localities mentioned by Captain Locke and with such others as he thought fit to recommend. While the improvement of the Fort is desirable, the discussion on the subject emphasised the fact that certain members of the Corporation who have lately distinguished themselves on extraordinary lines are opposed to betterment in any form that it is possible to suggest.

BOER SYMPATHISERS AT NEW ORLEANS.

THE attempt to blow up a transport loading mules for the Cape at New Orleans, reported by Reuter in our issue of to-day, is one of a most extraordinary nature and probably the work of foreign sympathisers of the Boers with whom New Orleans, one of the most cosmopolitan cities in America abounds. The foreign element in America has throughout the war displayed strong sympathy with the Boers and that it should have found an outlet in this puerile attempt to strike a blow on their behalf, need cause no surprise.

No one has yet been appointed to succeed Surgeon-General Taylor in India. The date of the latter's departure to take up the headship of the Army Medical Corps at home, being still uncertain. Surgeon-General Price, however, may be looked upon as the most probable selection for the next Principal Medical Officer.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Caledonia, with the outward mails of the 2nd instant, left Aden at 1 a.m. yesterday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 8 a.m. on Friday next.

TELEGRAMS from Aden report all quiet in the neighbourhood of Addarija.

SOME additional regulations are about to be laid down regarding the emergency rations to be carried with a force in the field.

A LECTURE-ROOM, office, and museum, are to be built at Umballa for the veterinary class, which has hitherto been accommodated in tents.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway, for the week ending 20th July 1901, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1900 of 231,113 maunds and Rs. 93,779 in the earnings.

A MOVEMENT is afoot among the Brahmos of Bengal to purchase the house in which Ram Mohun Roy lived in Calcutta and to preserve it as a memorial of the great Brahmo leader.

FOR the first time for a very long while the "Punjab Gazette," dated August 8th, contains no plague returns. There is, however, nothing to show whether this is because the plague is absolutely dead in the province or because correct returns are not obtainable.

THE Essay Council of the United Service Institution of India have chosen as the subject for their Gold Medal Essay for 1902 "The training and equipment of Cavalry and Mounted Infantry in India, and their respective roles in war." Essays will be received up to March 1st; the limit of words will be 16,000, as usual.

THERE is very little in the papers received by the Mail regarding the Cairo fox-hunting case referred to by Reuter. It appears that while fox-hunting in the vicinity of Cairo on Saturday, July 20th, some officers were forcibly ejected by Arabs from the property of Mr. Wilfrid Blunt. When the Mail left an enquiry was proceeding, and the result —whatever it was—appears to have given dissatisfaction to those concerned.

ARRANGEMENTS for the Viceroy's tour to Burmah are already in progress, it having been arranged that the special train conveying His Excellency from Kalka will arrive at Naihati on the 30th October at 7 a.m. and depart thence for Goalundo at 7-14, arriving at Goalundo at 12-25 a.m. A special steamer will at once leave Goalundo for Chandpur on the Assam-Bengal Railway, the journey occupying about 6 hours. His Excellency will journey also by special train from Chandpur to Silchar, arriving there, according to the present arrangements, at 8-46 on the 31st October.

POE, A PICTURESQUE RUIN.

I.

IT is nothing new to say that there are persons who will go and do just the thing they are expressly told not to do. They act so for the very reason that they should not. What reason can be more unreasonable in theory, and yet there is none more strong. Of the many human impulses that impel us, this is a paradoxical something, a perverseness, a motive power without motive. This key to the solution of many a life that has failed is furnished by Poe himself in his tale "The Imp of Perverseness." The world has no mercy on a hand that has thrown the die and lost; no tolerance for the player, who holding fine cards, will not play them according to the rules of the game.

With excellent talents, the American poet novelist, Poe, played and missed his mark. And this sad Bohemian had to weep while he sang during his short life. A halo of fatality surrounded him. By his father he came of a stock which had figured with honour in the War of Independence. Lafayette had kissed the ground of the tomb of General Poe, his grandfather. His son David, the father of the poet, led a loose and impulsive life. Unsteady and morbid of temperament, he shocked his Puritan parents by his ways. Fond of the boards he joined a troop of strolling players. The father discarded him. Phthisical himself he married a pretty comedienne affected with phthisis. Drink and dissipation did for them. Both were hurried to an early grave, leaving three destitute orphans behind. William the eldest was a mad cap. A regular break-neck life soon finished him. Edgar, the second, was a boy of three of extraordinar, beauty. Rosalie their sister was an idiot and died in an asylum. Edgar may therefore be said to have led a gipsy life from the bosom of his mother. A rich merchant, by name Allan, adopted him. The pretty little prodigy lent the interest of an exotic animal to the mercenants' home. The Allans delighted in exhibiting him. Praised, pampered, crammed with presents and pocket-money, his bringing-up proved a failure. The Allans did not think of it, nor knew how to set about it. No greater misfortune could have befallen him.

It is stated that with certain morbid legacies in the child there is a moral enfeebling, an insufficiency of the 'I' by inheritance. Now heredity was implacable with Poe's race. Of the three, brothers and sister, not one had escaped the seal. The disorders were precisely those which menace the children of alcoholic parents. Clinical observations point to the fact that their offspring have either an innate desire for drink, or have purely functional troubles of the nervous system, or organic deteriorations of nervous centres. The fancy for drink sleeps, as so many hereditary aptitudes do, till occasion brings it to light. Sometimes it shows early in childhood, if it thrive where abuses reign. Habitually it is later between the age of 15 and 25 for boys. The only corrective for it is education. It takes hold of the insufficient, inconsistent and loose 'I,' and by a complexus of ideas strongly tenoned, a solid newel or timber-work is built, which becomes a moral habit for him. By dint of fitting in, and fastening the youth in a habit or frame of mind, which makes the honest man, education renders it difficult for him to go astray. Without such carpentry, an Edgar Poe is hopelessly lost. He knew it too well, and was angry with the Allans for not imposing discipline on him when a boy.

In one of his beautiful stories, "William Wilson," wherein are jottings of most of his personal souvenirs, he laments this fact. I come, says the hero, of a race known for its excitable and imaginative temperament. My infancy proved that I had fully inherited the family character. As I grew it was emphasised. I turned wilful, given to the most savage caprices, and the wildest passions. My parents' attempts to check these leanings to evil being miserably feeble were ineffective, and turned into a complete victory for me. Hence forward my word was law, and I was master of my actions at an age, when few children are out of their leading strings. Mr. Allan being a staunch republican, he exaggerated the principle of republican education, in not equipping Poe by home and school discipline for the observance of social laws. Instead of imbuing him with a sentiment of his rights and duties it made of him a stranger to society and its decorum. His imperious nature gave him an ascendancy at school over his comrades, one alone excepted. This last had entered school the same day with him, and bore the same name, the same age, the same figure and face. When one appeared, the other appeared also. There was no distinguishing the two, but for an infirmity which would not let the stranger raise his voice above a very low whisper, a perfect echo of his. This was the only difference between William Wilson and his double. The more the class submitted to the despotism of this 'child of genius' the more persistently did his double contradict him. Everywhere and at all hours, the double impeded his impulses, no less inexplicable than shameful. Was he about to commit a fault? There he stood in his path, exerting himself to withhold him, now insinuating friendly advice in one of his significant low whispers, and giving him a solemn warning in his imperious tone. However repulsed, he yet returned to his charge, and redoubled his importunities. He thus grew more obvious every day to him who obeyed him but shudderingly. What would have become of William Wilson under other conditions, with a defective moral dressing, due to the feebleness or carelessness at home, each one is free to judge for himself, according to his ideas and faith. Left to himself William Wilson became what Edgar Poe turned out in life. The morbid germs which the child had received in heritage grew with the youth, and he took to drink. The more he sank into vice the more insupportable grew the reproaches of the other. He tried to fly this abhorred double, who took a ferocious delight in whispering his degradation into his ear. Twice or thrice he believed he had rid himself of him. But the 'still small voice' within refused to die and would take him up in the midst of an orgy, or just when about to do some wrong. This monstrous struggle is movingly recounted. Wilson fled from country to country in an agony of horror as Cain did of yore. He fled in vain. Everywhere that voice penetrated. It pursued him triumphant, giving new proofs of the detestable interest Wilson took in his affairs. Year's rolled away and yet there was no respite. Struck with panic he fled to the other end of the world. The youth grew a man, and the man was wholly given to drink. It exasperated him and rendered him more and more impatient of all control. Wilson resolved to break through these sufferings, cost what it might. One night of debauch he murdered his double at the end of a lonely room. What human tongue can do justice to the horror, the astonishment that seized him, at the spectacle which met his eyes! There stood a large mirror where there was none before. As he walked to it struck with terror, his own image advanced to meet him, tottering and ghastly, besmeared with blood. Ere the soul winged its flight, the dying addressed him these words:—"You have conquered and I yield. Yet henceforward art thou also dead—dead to the world, dead to Heaven and to Hope. In me didst thou exist—and in my death, see by this image which is thine own, how utterly thou hast murdered thyself." This is a tale no doubt, but it is a page copied from Poe's own life. It is the mournful enigma of his own destiny, of one given to drink, that he has transported in to the supernatural world. It is his own cause he pleads. He begs our indulgence in timid and hesitating terms. "I sign for sympatay—I was going to say pity of my fellow-creatures. I should like to persuade them, that I have been in a way the slave of circumstances, which defied all human control. I would they discovered for me in the details I give them, some little oasis in a Sahara of error."

Poe's passion for drink was not that of a gourmand, but of a barbarian doing a homicidal act. It was not the taste for drink that drew him to it. He would gulp bumpers of undiluted strong drink at a single draught. There was no sensual or intellectual delight in his drunkenness. An unruly will which slept at times for entire months was up in him with a start at any moment, and he had to drink to satisfy a sore need. This caprice is known in medicine as Dipsomania. The fit comes on as does that of a lunatic. There is a case on record of an unfortunate woman whose efforts to cure herself of this fatal propensity move one to tears. To give herself a nausea for drink, she mixed with it everything disgusting and foul, but all in vain. The disease was stronger than the disgust. What a tearing to pieces must there have been for Poe between his disease and his conscience! It is the thoughtlessness of parents which prepares these torments for their children.

PESTONJI DORABJI KHANDALAWALA.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE FUNERAL CEREMONIES AT CRONBERG.

LONDON, Aug. 11.

Their Majesties, accompanied by Count Von Below and all the high officials and authorities, attended the service in the Cronberg Church this afternoon. The four eldest sons of the Emperor advanced with drawn swords and stood beside the coffin throughout the service. The recurring roll of muffled drums outside deepened the impressiveness of the ceremony.

SYMPATHY IN ENGLAND.

Sympathetic references to the Empress Frederick and her extraordinary influence on the two Empires were made in most of the Cathedrals and Churches throughout England to-day.

MOURNING AT VICEREGAL COURT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 8.

It is notified that when attending the Viceregal Court ladies will appear in black and officers in uniform will wear a crape band on the left arm in consequence of the demise of Empress Frederick.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 12.

The Behar Landholders' Association, through the Maharaja of Darbhanga, have sent messages of condolence to the King and the German Emperor.

Reference was made to the sad event nearly in every church in Calcutta, yesterday.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

ATTEMPT TO BLOW UP A TRANSPORT.

BOER LOSSES.

DEPARTURE OF GENERAL LYTTLETON.

THE CAPE EXPORTS.

A mule transport for the Cape, which was loading at New Orleans, has been damaged by an external explosion, apparently a bomb. 125 feet of wire were afterwards found attached to the anchor chain.

LONDON, Aug. 6.

Nine Boers have been killed and wounded and 71 captured in four fights in the Eastern Transvaal.

Surrenders are taking place daily.

General Lyttleton has sailed for the Cape.

The exports from the Cape during the past year show a decrease of four millions in gold and an increase of £2,500,000 in diamonds.

CASUALTIES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

14th July—Killed—Captain B. S. Moore, Army Service.

19th—Accident, injured severely—Lieutenant-Colonel E. A. Lamber, R. A.

30th—Wounded severely—Captain Leveson and Lieutenant Lichten Berg, 18th Hussars.

31st—Killed—Lieutenant L. S. Sanders, Imperial Light Horse.

1st August—Wounded severely—Lieutenants G. A Cove and A. M. Hutchins, Imperial Yeomanry. Slightly—2nd Lieutenant Tronson, 1st Leicestershire Regiment.

2nd August—Slightly—Captain Cory-Smith, Kimberley, Light Horse.

4th—Died, fell from horse—2nd-Lieutenant R. H Mackenzie, Army Service Corps.

Wounded slightly—Lieutenant A. K. Campbell, Duke of Edinburgh's Volunteers.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

DEATH OF SIGNOR CRISPI.

The death is announced of Signor Crispi, the well-known Italian statesman.

THE CHINA PROTOCOL.

The delay in the signature of the Protocol at Peking is due to England objecting to Powers with microscopic commercial interests, enjoying an equal voice with herself on the proposed international Tariff Revision Commission.

THE SHAMROCK AT NEW YORK.

The Erin and the Shamrock II have arrived at New York.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, Aug. 12.

The P. & O. Company's steamer Caledonia with English mails of 2nd instant left here for Bombay at 1 a.m. to-day, and the steamer Himalaya for Colombo and Australia at midnight yesterday.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Plassy with the Homeward Mails arrived at Marseilles on Monday the 12 instant.

DEATH OF A VETERINARY OFFICER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 12.

Veterinary Captain Turnbull, one of the most popular members of the A. V. D., died at Jhansi, on Friday, of abscess on the liver.

THE NEW VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

Under the scheme just sanctioned the members of the Army Veterinary Department, now in the Indian Civil Veterinary Department, will be given the option of accepting the New Civil Rules or reverting. Those who elect to remain in Civil employ will be permanently transferred and will form a separate list by themselves, three Lieut.-Colonelcies being made available in Civil employ for them. Promotion to this rank will be by selection, as is already the case in Military employ. Further recruitment from the Army Veterinary to the Civil Veterinary Department is stopped.

CALCUTTA HEALTH OFFICER.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 12.

Dr. Nield Cook, Health Officer, Calcutta, goes on one month's leave; Dr. Pettifer, senior officer, plague duty in Calcutta, officiating for him.

THE TRANSPORT GLENGYLE.

The hired transport Glengyle left Calcutta yesterday for Hongkong with a few European details and will return with troops from China.

CHOLERA AMONGST THE ROYAL SCOTS.

POONA, Aug. 12.

Another fatal case of cholera occurred amongst the Royal Scots to-day. This makes the fourth case up to date. One case of dysentry occurred on Sunday.

INOCULATION IN POONA CITY.

Inoculation amongst the poor classes of people is going on in the City for the last few days. The health of the city is good.

INDIAN INDUSTRIES AND THE CHINA TARIFF.

SIMLA, Aug. 12.

The memorials which reached the Government of India from the various Indian industries likely to be affected by the new Chinese Tariff, were forwarded in good time to the Home authorities for consideration, but no official information has yet arrived regarding how the fresh duties will operate in the case of Indian produce. The industry most closely concerned is cotton, for opium is provided for under the special treaty which is unlikely to be affected by the new duties.

SIR JOHN WOODBURN AT SIMLA.

Sir John Woodburn arrived at Simla this afternoon.

AN IRRIGATION COMMISSION.

An important Commission, on which the various provinces will be represented will tour through India next cold season, to inspect the Irrigation Works which are to be undertaken under a scheme recently started in connection with famine prevention.

TOUR OF THE INSPECTOR OF GYMNASIA.

The Inspector of Gymnasia visits Subathu, Dagshai, Solon, Jutogh, Simla, and Poona on his coming tour.

CHARGE OF DEFAMATION AGAINST THE "STATESMAN."

CALCUTTA, Aug. 12.

Mrs. Maddeo, Proprietress of the Adelphi Hotel, and wife of Lieutenant Maddeo, Indian Staff Corps, appeared in person before Mr. Justice Sale, at the High Court, to-day, and applied for leave to file a plaint for defamation against the Editor and Printer of the "Statesman," newspaper. In support of her application Mrs. Madden said that in June last she was party to a rule obtained in the High Court calling on a creditor who had under a decree of the Small Causes Court seized three of her billiard tables, to show cause why the order of attachment should not be set aside on the ground that the tables seized were part of trust property in charge of one Mrs. Chard. She appeared in support of that rule, which was made absolute and the billiard tables were consequently released. The "Statesman" had published an incorrect report of the hearing of he rule in question, and had refused to retract that report or apologise for having inserted it. On the day the rule was heard she suspected that an incorrect report would appear in the newspapers, so she went to the "Englishman" office and revised the proof of the report herself. She did not go to the "Statesman" office, but wrote for a rough proof, which was declined. His Lordship said he would look over the plaint and pass orders later. The amount of damages claimed did not transpire, but the applicant stated that the report complained of was calculated to damage the reputation of both herself and her husband.

THE INDIAN MINING ASSOCIATION MEETING.

Two matters of importance were discussed at the meeting of the Indian Mining Association, held at the Royal Exchange on the 7th instant, one was the maintenance of roads in colliery districts, concerning which a committee decided to ask the local Government to alter the principle under which the Public Works and road cesses are at present levied, so that those who used the roads most would be the largest contributors. The second matter related to a question of fees for inspection of boilers. It appears that ever since 1892 the fees realised have, after meeting all expenses, resulted in handsome surpluses, and in these circumstances the committee see no reason why there should not be a reduction of fees. They have accordingly decided to ask the Bengal Chamber of Commerce to represent the matter to the Government of Bengal.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, Aug. 12.

The King has approved of the design for the Royal Sign and Manual Tudor Crown to be used instead of the various patterns of Crown now borne on Army Badges. It will be introduced gradually as renewals are required.

The headquarters and three companies of the 2nd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, proceed by rail from Raichur to Bolarum.

The abolition is sanctioned of the Special Musketry Class hitherto held biennially at Bolarum for Native officers and non-commissioned officers of the Hyderabad Contingent.

The condition of the wounded with the Addorija force was reported on 6th instant as satisfactory.

Fifty horse and pony sires are to be purchased by Government in 1902-3 for the Bengal and Bombay Presidencies and arrangements have been made for ten Australian thoroughbreds at an average cost of Rs. 3,500 each.

Captain Buck, Adjutant of the Bombay Baroda Railway Volunteers, has eight months' sick leave home.

It has been decided that the 6th Punjab Infantry at Kohat shall proceed to Samana, instead of the 2nd Sikhs, in relief of the 1-5th Gurkhas.

Brigadier-General Collins, commanding the Peshawar District, proceeded on short leave on the 5th instant. Lieutenant-Colonel Harford, Wiltshire Regiment, commands the district during his absence.

The Government of India have sanctioned a proposal that the tenure of the medical charge of a Gurkha regiment may be extended by H. E. the Commander-in-Chief beyond five years in deserving cases.

Lieutenants G. G. P. Humphreys and A. B. Merriman, 27th Bombay Infantry, have been selected for service in China with the 30th Bombay Infantry, and will shortly proceed to join with a draft of 126 rank-and-file.

MISS ADA MAVEN'S CO. AT THE NOVELTY THEATRE.

Last night Miss Ada Maven and her very talented and versatile company opened at the Novelty Theatre, where there was a capital house. The entertainment was excellent; fun and good music delighting the audience throughout, and encores were the order of the evening. The first part of the programme was entitled "The Bushrangers," and consisted of capital songs, jokes and sketches, and the second part was of a more miscellaneous character. Miss Maven greatly moved the house with her songs. Miss Daisy Albert danced charmingly, and Miss Daisy Trevitt sang a pretty ballad most effectively. The Warsaw Brothers, a couple of very clever musical artistes, are a great strength to the company, and were repeatedly encored. In the earlier part of the entertainment one of them sang some descriptive songs with great effect, the most striking of these being "Ganga Deen," which was loudly applauded. In the second part the Warsaw Brothers gave an admirable and amusing instrumental performance. Mr. Reg. Williams an "acrobatic comedian," was also very successful. The company will appear again to night, when the programme will be entirely changed.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

GERMAN FISCAL POLICY.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION IN RUSSIA.

LONDON, July 26.

Numerous reports as to the new German fiscal policy are in the air; but it seems to be certain that besides heavy cereal duties, the number of dutiable articles will be increased fourfold. The articles at present subject to Customs amount to 347, so that, should the rumours be substantiated, the Customs' officers will have to deal with nearly fifteen hundred items. That anticipatory retaliative measures are being devised in Russia and Austria may safely be assumed, and this assumption is giving German politico-economic writers of a pessimistic turn of mind great uneasiness, one of them going so far as to assert that the bare idea that the old commercial treaties will not be renewed has substantially contributed to bring about the present crisis in the Empire—that it has broken the country's spirit of enterprise, and undermined its faith in the future. But the paralysing spectre is British Imperialism. Colonial blood has been shed for England—is being shed for England—and many German-writers give expression to the fear that this self sacrifice of our far-away dependencies is but a precursor of a commercial union deadly antagonistic to the Fatherland.

So the Law Lords have come to an unexpected decision, reversed the judgment of the Appeal Court, and made it law that a Trade's Union, whether registered or unregistered, is a corporation which may be sued and its funds made responsible for wrongs inflicted by it or its agents. It is a momentous judgment, and the effects will be grave and far-reaching, as the test case which has led up to it shows. It will be remembered that during the Taff Vale strike of last year some officials of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants were alleged to have illegally picketed the railway, and the company thereupon applied for an injunction, not only against the individuals complained of, but against the society itself in its registered name. The society pleaded that, not being a corporation, no injunction could be granted, but Mr. Justice Farwell thought otherwise, and granted the railway company's request. The society appealed, and won its case in the Court of Appeal, but the railway company carried the case to the Lords, with the result recorded above. The effect on industrial disputes will at once be apparent, for trades unions will need to go slowly under fear of their funds, even benefit moneys, being absorbed by damages in the event of successful litigation by employers.

The German policy of "thorough" is well illustrated by the fact that the North German Lloyd Line has prescribed a severe course of technical—not to say patriotic—training for its future engineers on board the big liners. Twenty well-educated candidates under nineteen years of age are to be admitted half-yearly, and these must first serve as engineer-pupils for three years in German yards, then thirty months as assistant engineers on the line's vessels, and, later, attend the technical colleges under Government control until they have obtained the State first-class engineer's certificate, which, if they stand the line's own particular test, puts within their grasp the coveted post.

The Supreme Council of State has under consideration a Bill for the development of technical education in Russia, the importance of which to Russia can hardly be over-estimated. Everybody who has had anything to do with Russian manufacturing industries knows that the chief obstacle is the difficulty of finding skilled labour, so that it is always necessary to employ foreign workmen, which is always an expensive matter. Russian workmen, though paid at a low rate, are really not less expensive, as owing to their ignorance and want of skill, a much larger number have to be employed; thus, for instance, for every 1,000 spindles a Russian mill employs 14 hands, whilst Germany only employs nine. A self-acting mule in Russia requires one attendant, whereas in England one attendant is sufficient for four mules. In addition the incompetent workman damages the delicate machinery to an enormous extent, and requires a lot of supervision, so that the cost of management is sometimes 30 times as great as in England.

The dredging of the mouth of the Dnieper, which enabled steamers with a draught up to 18 feet to reach Kherson, has already resulted in drawing to that port large quantities of grain and manganese ore of which latter the very first year over 1,000,000 poods were exported abroad. At present, however, the port is handicapped by not possessing the necessary warehouses and machinery for loading and unloading vessels. The rapids on the Dnieper also prevent this river from being fully utilised, but when these are removed and the port properly equipped, Kherson promises to be a serious rival of Odessa. The question of regulating the bed of the river Dnieper by removing the rapids is occupying the attention of the Government. Your readers will probably remember that an English Company offered to render the Dnieper navigable on certain conditions, which included the leasing of the water power of the river for a term of 99 years. Owing to the outcry against leasing the Dnieper to the foreign capitalist, this offer was rejected, though, it may be, not definitely.

The Department of Manufacture has issued a decree according to which the books containing the names of workmen as well as all other books required for the purposes of supervision of factories and other works are to be considered as official documents and consequently have to be kept in Russian. This is another restriction imposed on foreign manufacturers in Russia, the number of which is very large in order to force them to employ a Russian staff.

According to the "British and South African Export Gazette" the directors of De Beers have practically completed the arrangements for a great extension of their electric light and power system which will make it one of the largest in the world. In addition to the present lighting of the Kimberley and De Beers mines, and the use of electricity as a motive power for the machinery, the Wesselton and other mines are to be connected in the same manner, the power being supplied from the present central station, which is to be greatly enlarged. The company proposes to take over the existing plant of the Kimberley Municipality and supply the Town Council at net cost. It is probable the huge orders for machinery, &c., which this scheme involes will probably be placed in the United States, owing it is alleged, to the greater suitability of American plant for mining operations.

We are glad to be able to record some South African orders being placed in the Old Country. We have recorded too many instances to be pleasant of orders going abroad. Sir Percy Girouard, director of South African Railways, has newly placed in this country an order for 1,200 steel waggons, and, according to the Birmingham Post, two local firms—Brown Marshalls and the Birmingham Railway Carriage and Waggon Company—have secured an important share of the contract. The waggons are to be of steel throughout; they will run on four wheel bogies, and they are to be capable of carrying 70,000lb.—a weight which is altogether unusual so far as British railway practice is concerned.

Vessels built in the United States and officially numbered by the U. S. Bureau of Navigation during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901, number 1,173 of 401,285 gross tons, compared with 1,058, of 305,677 gross tons for the previous fiscal year. Unrigged barges, canal boats, &c., will add 88,331 tons to this total. Such construction the previous year aggregated 76,116 tons. The whole tonnage built has been exceeded only twice in American history, in 1854 and 1855, when the maximum, 583,450 tons, was attained. Geographically, vessels were built as follows:—Atlantic coast, 735 of 190,948 tons; Great Lakes, 105 of 153,138 tons; Pacific coast, 151 of 46,105 tons; and western rivers, 182 of 11,094 tons. Increase over last year—on Great Lakes, 53,362 tons; Atlantic coast, 30,372 tons. During the calendar year 1900 Great Britain launched 664 steel steamers of 1,432,600 tons, and Germany completed 63 of 213,984 tons, nearly all of which were for ocean trade.

Mr. Vice-Consul Parminter's report from Inhambane, gives an account of a very serious state of affairs owing to the shutting of the Transvaal to native labour, and drought and locusts. Interesting experiments have been made in the cultivation of rubber trees. The trees grow well, but the flow of milk has hitherto been unsatisfactory. Should these experiments prove a success, Inhambane need have little to fear for the future; her prosperity will be assured. Nothing further has been done with regard to coffee planting, although the wild coffee here has a really fine flavour; land can be had practically for the asking and labour is cheap. This year there has been a very large trade done in "mafoureira," a nut containing a large percentag of very thick, heavy oil. The consul is told that this nut can only be profitably worked at Marseilles, but, he asks, pertinently enough, if lubricants, and soap and candles, can be made in France from "mafoureira," why can it not be done also in the United Kingdom? [He offers to send bags of samples of the nut to manufacturers on application being made at his office] The supply is practically unlimited, the tree bearing the nut grows wild all over the country, it can be bought here for very little more than 1-2d. per kilo. (about 42s. a ton), and it sells in Marseilles for £8 per ton. Freight on this produce to Marseilles comes to 50s. per ton, a rate which, owing to want of competition, is excessive. Nothing further has been done in the discovery of petroleum near inhambane. For those who are hardy enough to brave the terrors of the malarial country where the traces of the oil have been found, there is waiting, no doubt, a rich reward. It is not, however, encouraging to recollect that of the three men who went to the place, only one returned after a few months' stay.

From the quarterly return sheet of the blast furnaces of the United Kingdom, published by Ryland's Iron Trade Circular, we learn that at the end of June there were 597 furnaces built in the United Kingdom, of which 333 were in blast. There are two more furnaces built than at the end of the previous quarter, and 15 more in blast. This is the first increase in the number of furnaces in blast, compared with the previous quarter, since June last year, when 410 furnaces were working. This advance is chiefly accounted for by the increased demand for pigiron from the Cleveland district. Only seven furnaces have been blown out during the quarter, against 38 for the quarter ending March 31. During the quarter five new furnaces have been completed, and at present none of the pig-iron makers are engaged on building new furnaces. Three furnaces have been dismantled during the quarter. At present there are 39 furnaces being rebuilt, against 51 last quarter. The 11 furnaces which constitute the difference are nearly all now working, and are in most cases making more pig-iron than previously, which will thus materially increase the total output.

Mr. Acting-Consul Sinclair's report of the Philippines is very interesting, even if it is a little off the usual lines of consular reports. Mr. Sinclair deals with the difficulties that beset the American troops in their efforts to subjugate the native, and some of his remarks have a melancholy interest in view of the present position of affairs in South Africa. A considerable amount of prospecting is being done in the islands resulting in some small finds of gold. Experts seem to be, however, of opinion that though gold and other minerals are to be found in the island they will not pay the expenses of working on a large scale. Coal may possibly be an exception to the above theory. There are no openings for Europeans here except with capital, the number of destitute and unemployed Europeans and Americans being constantly on the increase.

British interests in the Philippines are much larger than currently supposed at home. There are about 20 British firms in Manila, many of them of long standing in the islands. Their importance will, perhaps, be best gauged by the fact that two out of the three banking establishments in the city are branches of well-known British corporations. They include the largest import and export firms, but engineering works, ship repairing, stevedoring, and many other industries are also represented. The larger firms have branches in most of the provincial ports as well as rice and sugar mills up-country. The only railway in the Philippines, that from Manila to Dagupan, the port of the rice-producing district of the island, is the property of a British company, and many undertakings with foreign names are carried on mainly by British energy and capital. Taking into account the numerous insurance, shipping, and other firms for which local firms are agents, it will be evident that British interests in the Philippines run into millions.

The latest information available at the present time goes beyond what was known at the time Mr. Sinclair wrote his report; we may, therefore, quote New York telegram dated July 8th:—A despatch to the "New York Tribune" from Washington announces that the new Philippine tariff has been drawn up, and that it will be forwarded at an early date to Manila. It is expected that it will be promulgated early in August. It is estimated that the tariff will produce annually 15,000,000 dols., and it is expected that it will be the means of materially reducing the imports from all countries except from the United States and Spain, particular attention having been given to incidental protection of Philippine industries against their rivals in the Western Pacific and Indian Oceans.

Mr. Vice-Consul Lyle's report from Iloilo, and his account of the military operations, reminds us of the doings of the famous Duke of York. He says:—The military operations which signalised the past year did little or nothing to create calm in the interior of the island, but had rather an opposite effect. The march of United States troops from different directions through Panay and the consequent subjugation theoretically of every town of importance "en route," drove the fighting native to the mountains, only again to take possession of the towns and parts of the country where the peaceful native remained to attempt to continue his agriculture and recuperate his losses for the last two years of unrest.

The directors of the Crystal Palace have decided to hold an American Exhibition in 1902 and they announce that it is their intention to make it the largest and most important display of American commerce industries, and inventions yet seen in England. It is believed that such an exhibition will, a the present time, be productive of the best results. It will not only promote the diffusion of a better knowledge of the great natural resources and products of the American continent, but it will also increase and cement the ties of mutual respect and friendship which happily prevail between ourselves and our kinsmen across the Atlantic. Another point which the directors do not trouble to mention is that it will stimulate trade between the two countries—the export trade of America and the import trade of Britain. The American tariff can be trusted to prevent the converse being also true.

COMMERCIAL EDUCATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Permit me through the medium of your invaluable columns to draw the attention of the Managers of aided schools to the importance of Commercial Education. At the meeting of the Senate of the Bombay University, held on the 8th instant, the Honourable Mr. Giles, Director of Public Instruction, in seconding the proposition of the Rev. Father Dieckman, said, among other things, that there was a growing demand for commercial instruction, as was evidenced from the number of candidates who appeared at the London Chamber of Commerce Examination held in Bombay for the past two years. He was sure the Senate would be doing no harm in turning the attention of the boys of the high schools of this city and presidency to the very important subjects of commerce.

There are many aided institutions in Bombay that carry out to the letter the suggestions of the Educational Inspectors. I am sure if the inspectors suggest the introduction of subjects such as book-keeping, shorthand writing, &c., as used in commercial lines, their suggestions will be carried out.

G. SMITH.

Dadar, 19th August.

CROP PROSPECTS IN POONA AND SURROUNDING DISTRICTS.

During the last week, writes our correspondent, there has been heavy rain all over Poona and the country west of it, and a break now will be beneficial to the kharif crop, which promises to be the best known for several years. The country near Dhond and Sirni still wants more rain, but if the September rains are satisfactory this will be sufficient, as the crops grown there are mainly winter crops.

THE WONDERFUL TAR BABU STORY.

(WITH APOLOGIES TO J. C. H.)

(With a prefatory letter by Babu Chinder Chunder Chuckerbucket to the Editor of this paper.)

"Your Majesty!—You are my father and my mother and my hope and my awl, and I am your poor wretched miserable beggar. Here it may not be inappropriate to state that I am poor copying clerk on one rupee *diem* paid monthly in arrears. My Lord I what can do? If I copying master's writting exactly, then many noble gentlemen perusing your veratious shirt (*sheet*) are saying 'Pooh! this Babu is silly ass! not can copy correctly,' again versi vica if I making alterations and asking master for orders than master saying:—'Dam this chap! this writter not suitable for office—get another man.' Sir! under the above circumstances what I can do? office bell tintinnating ferociously. . . . . .

Here the letter comes to an abrupt end. "Masters writting" was, however, enclosed, and is here appended. But it will be seen, on perusal, that the worthy Babu has (at first, until he presumably reached a state of delirium) not been able entirely to refrain from suggesting corrections from time to time.

"Didn't Brer Rabbit ever get caught, Uncle Remus," asked the little boy the next evening.

"He come mighty nigh it honey, sho's you bawn, Brer Rabbit did. One day atter Brer Rabbit fool de Babus (? *Babies C.C.C.*) wid dat holiday bill, and fines delu-tion, dey went ter wuk an got 'em some tar (*tars? telegrams? C. C. C.*) en mix it wid some turkemtine (? *tape and twine C. C. C.*) en fix up a contraption what dar call a Tar Babu (*vide Telegraph Guide C.C.C.*) en dey tuk dish yer Tar Babu en doy sot 'im in de middle of Cheringhee, en den dey lay off in detr offices for ter see what de news was gwine to be. En dey did'nt hatter wait long nudder, kaze bimeby here come Brer Rabbit pacin, down de road—*kippity clippity, clippity kippity*—jes ez sassy ez a jay bird. De Babus dey lay low. Brer Rabbit come prancin' along 'twel he spy de Tar Babu, en den he fetch up on his behime legs en lif his patent solent topes like he waz 'stonished. De Tar Babu he sot dar, he did, an de odders dey lay low.

"Mawnin," sez Brer Rabbit, sezee, "nice weadder for razors and red tape dis mawning" sezee.

Tar Babu aint sayin' nothin', and de oders dey lay low.

"How will your brudders en sisters *burhdo* their *pets* soon," sez Brer Rabbit, sezee.

De oder Babus dey wink de eye slow, en lay low, en de Tar Babu he aint saying' nothin.'

"How you come on dar? Is you deaf?" sez Brer Rabbit, sezee. "Kaze if you is I kin holler louter," sezee. "I'm de man to get things done," sez Brer Rabbit, sezee. Tar Babu stay still and de oders dey lay low.

"You'er stuck up, you'er too comf'able altogether, dat's wat you is," sez Brer Rabbit, sezee, "en I'm gwineter kyore you, dats what I'm a gwineter do," sezee.—De Babus, dey sorter chuckle in deir stummucks, dey did but Tar Babu aint sayin nothin!

"I'm gwineter larn you how ter ver investigate buns en write ter Pan'l and de Sekkestery State of its de last act," say Brer Rabbit sezee, "If you don't wake upen get things movin' d'rectly I'm gwineter bus you wide open," sezee.

Tar Babu stay still, en de oders day lay low Brer Rabbit keep on axin 'im en axin 'im en de Tar Babu keep on sayin' nothin' twel presently Brer Rabbit drew back wid his fist he did en blip! he tuk him side er'de head. De han' stuck, en he can't get on furder, nor pull loose himself.

"If you don't settle up dis matter en lemm loose I'll knock you agin sez Brer Rabbit sezee: en wid dat he fotch him a wipe wid his order hand en dat stuck too. Tar Babu he ain't sayin' nothin' and de oder Babus day lay low.

"Tu'n me loose befo' I kick de nat'ral stuffin' outen you," sez Brer Rabbit, sezee; but de Tar Babu ne aint sayin' nothin' he dee nitt on: en Brer Rabbit lose de use of his two feet in de same way.

Den Brer Rabbit squall out dat ef de Tar Babu don't ans'er up a final en satisfactry reply, he butt him unsatisfied. En den he butted, en his head got stuck up wid de tar en turkemtine, *en der he was.*

Den de Babus dey look up from deir desks, des dz innercent as yo' mammy's mocking birds "Howdy," Brer Rabbit, sez de Babus. sez dey, "you look sorter stuck up dis mawnine," sez dey, en den dey rolled on de ground en laft twel dey couldn't laff on more.

"I spect you wount keep me out of de office in holidays *dis* time, Brer Rabbit," say de head Babu of dem all, sez he. "I done laid in some old files 'but holidays en jarlmaoners and no *gals* for you to play wid, en I aint gwineter take no skuse dis time," sez de big boss, sez he.

Here the narrator paused, and threw a look at the head of a punkah coolie who was nodding in the verandah.

"Did the Babus eat the Vice—Brer Rabbit?" asked the little boy.

"Dats all de fur de tale goes," replied the narrator. "Day mout, en den agin dey moutent. Some say Jeug Panchab came long from Delhousi en loosed him; some say he didn't. I hear yo' mammy callin' you—yo' better run 'long—" Pioneer "

DR. KOCH ON PLAGUE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Professor Dr. Robert Koch, in his address on the prevention of Tuberculosis incidentally alludes to plague as follows:—"The pestilence which is at this moment in the foreground of interest—the bubonic plague—may be instructive to us in several respects. People used to act upon the conviction that a plague patient was in the highest degree a centre of infection, and that the disease was transmitted only by plague patients and their belongings. Even the most recent international agreements are based on this conviction. Although, as compared with formerly, we now have the great advantage that we can, with the aid of the microscope, and of experiments on animals, recognise every case of plague with absolute certainty, and although the prescribed inspection of ships, quarantine, the isolation of patients, the disinfection of infected dwellings and ships, are carried out with the utmost care, the plague has, nevertheless, been transmitted everywhere, and has, in not a few places, assumed grave dimensions. Why this has happened we know very well, owing to the experience quite recently gained as to the manner in which the plague is transmitted. It has been discovered that only those plague patients who suffer from plague-pneumonia, a condition which is fortunately infrequent, are centres of infection and that the real transmitters of the plague are the rats. There is no longer any doubt that in by far the majority of the cases in which the plague has been transmitted by ocean traffic, the transmissions took place by means of plague among the ship rats. It has also been found that wherever the rats were intentionally or unintentionally exterminated, the plague rapidly disappeared; whereas at other places, where too little attention had been paid to the rat plague the pestilence continued. The connection between the human plague and the rat plague was totally unknown before, so that no blame attaches to those who devised the measures now in force against the plague, if the said measures have proved unavailing. It is high time, however, that this enlarged knowledge of the etiology of the plague should be utilised in international as well in other traffic. As the human plague is so dependent on the rat plague, it is intelligible that protective inoculation and the application of antitoxic serum have had so little effect. A certain number of human beings may have been saved from the disease by that, but the general spread of the pestilence has not been hindered in the least." These remarks are full of interest and practical utility to us here. It remains to be seen if the authorities concerned in the prevention of plague can now see their way to abandon such measures as have proved futile, and institute those which are likely to do good. No doubt the total extermination of the rat kingdom is an impossible task, but to persevere in unavailing efforts, for that reason, is a questionable procedure. Koch's last words on tuberculosis afford us material for thought even where plague is concerned. "If we allow ourselves to be continually guided in this enterprise by the spirit of genuine preventive medical science, if we utilise the experience gained in conflict with other pestilences, and aim with clear recognition of the purpose and resolute avoidance of wrong roads, at striking the evil at its root, then the battle against tuberculosis, which has been so energetically begun, cannot fail to have a victorious issue."—Yours, &c.,

S. H. M.

Apollo Hotel, Bombay, August 12.

Messrs. Wiele and Klein, the photographers of Madras and Ootacamund, have just issued an interesting "Souvenir of Ootacamund," containing over 20 views of the "Queen of Hill Stations" and neighbourhood. The book is intended to serve as a memento of the chief events of the Ootacamund Season, and of the place itself, and if sufficient support is forthcoming the book will be published annually. The arrival of Lord Ampthill, the Races, Polo Tournament, Horse Show, Flower Show, Hounds and Hunt Breakfast meet are among the illustrations, some of which are very good. The booklet, which is well printed by Messrs. Higginbotham and Co., costs Rs. 2.

SIGNOR CRISPI.

HIS ORIGIN, BRINGING UP, AND CAREER.

(SPECIAL MEMOIR.)

The personality of Crispi like that of the first Napoleon, was a foreign compound. He was born at Ribera, and was the grandson of a Greek priest who settled in Sicily and became a merchant. During the Continental blockade the English fleet utilised Palermo, and the Crispi family made millions in supplying Lord Nelson's squadrons with provisions. Francesco's mother was a remarkable woman, whom her son adored. Adding her name to his own, his first steps in the career destined to become so distinguished were made under the name of Crispi-Genova. His education was acquired from ecclesiastics, his chief instructor being his uncle, a man of high classical attainments. He read Tacitus and Livy, from whose pages he learned to hate tyrants and to love republican freedom. At eighteen he fell madly in love with a girl of thirteen, and his father took him away from the University of Palermo, where he was studying for the bar. At the age of twenty he won his spurs as an advocate by persuading the Court that a man who had killed the owner of a house which he was robbing, did so without premeditation. The culprit, escaping the gallows, was sent to the galleys. At the outset of his career Crispi knew nothing of modern languages, of political economy, of the principles of finance, or of history. On all these subjects he became a passed-master, having studied hard in exile. Young Crispi inherited from his mother the southern impetuosity and audacity which carried him triumphant over apparently insuperable obstacles, and from his father a spirit of self-sacrifice and a disregard of hardship and penury, in pursuit of an ideal. Notwithstanding, or perhaps it would be more correct to say, in consequence of his ecclesiastical training, he early learned to abominate the Bourbon Government, which weighed so heavily on Sicily. He became a conspirator, but not until he had endeavoured, through the medium of a literary journal which was prohibited from dealing with politics, to awake in the Sicilian mind recollections of the great days of Italian freedom and glory. The authorities had their eye upon him; the Commissioner of Police of Palermo made love to an actress living in the house where he resided, in order to get the means of watching him more closely. Crispi took alarm; burned all his papers, and told his correspondents to cease communication with him. In due time the Commissioner reported officially that the advocate had nothing to do with politics, and that is was better to turn attention to other quarters. Revolutionary demonstrations were organised in the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies with so much ingenuity that the police had actually to prohibit the cry of "Viva il Re," which was used for seditious purposes.

King Ferdinand had his hand forced, and he granted a constitution to each of the Two Sicilies saying:—"Pio Nono and Carlo Albert have put a spoke in my wheel, I will now put a spoke in theirs." His Majesty's intention was to oppose to the policy of Italian federation that of local autonomy, but he was not the man to carry it out with the vigour and thoroughness indispensable to success. Crispi was a member of the short-lived Sicilian Assembly, the suppression of which led to an insurrection in which men, women, and even children in Palermo fought valiantly against the restoration of absolutism, which was triumphant for the moment. Crispi fled from Sicily, to return a little later with Garibaldi's Thousand of Marsala, which made short work of the Bourbon regime. The famous decree announcing the Dictatorship of Garibaldi in the name of "Victor Emmanuel, Re d'Italia," was drawn up and written by the hand of Crispi, who claims as his chief title to a place in history that he first proclaimed Victor Emmanuel "King of Italy" and thus made Italian unity an accomplished fact.

The pronouncement in favour of monarchy was the deliberate work of a man who had been—and indeed is still—a republican in temperament and by conviction—the intimate friend and confidant of Mazzini, who regarded the monarchical idea with abhorrence. And what is still more remarkable, it was the work of a man whose first and most trying experience of prison life was undergone in Turin, in the subterranean dungeons of the royal father of Victor Emmanuel.

THE JOHN THE BAPTIST OF ITALIAN LIBERTY.

When Crispi had to fly from Southern Italy after the disastrous events of 1849, he got into close correspondence with Mazzini, whose headquarters were in London. He proved and astute and indefatigable conspirator, and was the most efficient and capable agent employed by the arch revolutionist in making the soil of Italy too hot for foreign feet. In a memoir of himself published and circulated by the hundred thousand amongst the electors Signor Crispi paid a tribute of ardent affection to the memory of Mazzini, who is declared to have been the John the Baptist of the New Italy—"a man who in his personal character was characterised by great sweetness of disposition, by the highest benevolence, and great purity and elevation of soul." But it is added that this angel of sweetness and light held firmly that if the death of any man was essential to the salvation of a people, that man ought to die. This conviction, strenuously acted on during a series of years to make him the most potent political factor with which oppressive foreigners had to deal in Italy. He was, in the admiring words of his ardent disciple, Crispi's friendly biographer, "a man marvellously endowed with all the qualities of conspirator, combining the wisdom of the serpent with the courage of a lion, and an amazing audacity and fertility of resource, with unsleeping prudence." Reference is made in the pages of this remarkable and most instructive review of the life of Crispi to a certain memoir printed for private circulation by Felice Orsini just before setting about organizing the attempt to destroy Napoleon III. by raising bombs into his carriage in the streets of Pairs. The memoir, it is frankly stated, dealt very hardly with certain of Mazzini's methods. That embodiment of the wisdom of the serpent organised the slaughter of Austrian officers sitting in Milan cafes with a view to embroil the foreign garrison with the townspeople, and the poisoning lonely sentinels outside the walls, so that inevitable reprisals on the neighbouring villages would arouse the resentment of the country people. Orsini made no protest against the presentation by Mazzini of a dagger with a lapis-lazuli handle to a self-sacrificing agent who was prepared to risk his life in the desperate venture of plunging the knife into the heart of Carlo Alberto, the then King of Sardinia. Kings must take their chance. But Orsini maintained that it was unjust to slay officers and poignard soldiers who were not free agents, and that it was, besides, a useless expenditure of the lives of the agents employed seeing that Governments are never in want of officers and soldiers to take the place of those struck down. The alternative which he prefered was to strike at the tyrants, and, for choice, at the particular tyrant whom he regarded as the very crown of the edifice of tyranny then overspreading Europe—the Man of December, Louis Napoleon Bonaparte. Orsini knew as little as Mazzini or Crispi that Napoleon III. had been already arranged with Cavour that Italy should be "freed from the Alps to the Adriatic" in consideration of the cession of Savoy and Nice to France.

This episode has, it is right to say, only an indirect bearing on Crispi's co-operation with Mazzini—a man with whom, however, he had a good deal in common, including such a striking resemblance in face and form that he once had the honour of being arrested in Strasbourg by the French police in the belief that he was Mazzini himself. It does not appear that Crispi had any hand in the Mazzinian methods which Orsini stigmatised as unjust and immoral. But his co-operation was given in pursuance of the general policy of bringing about the unity of Italy by making the continuance of the old system impossible. In 1852 Mazzini wrote a letter to Crispi from London setting forth his plan of action under the disconcerting circumstances of the time. It was, he said, quite out of the question to organise a wide conspiracy with defined plans of action, which would

fair intelligence "speaking French and, if possible German, to go into Servia, Greece and other neighbouring territories, and organize there. On this advice Crispi acted with extraordinary energy and completeness success, himself visiting Greece, where doubtless his Greek lineage proved useful to him in the work of the propaganda. Being obliged to take refuge in Piedmont from Austrian vengeance, he was arrested on suspicion and imprisoned by the Sardinian Government, which was for the moment obliged to temporise.

ROSALIA MONTMASSON.

While incarcerated, a good angel appeared one day in the forlorn and quite penniless Crispi's cell, in the form of the handsome washerwoman of the political prisoners, who were allowed to wear their own clothes. Crispi's hair was then black and abundant. Strong-built, tall, and soldiery in his bearing, the young blanchisseuse fell in love with him at first sight; and her love was reciprocated. Her name was Rosalia Montmasson. A native of Savoy, she was endowed with northern energy, and had habits of industry destined to stand herself and her adorer in good stead during the times of peril and poverty which awaited them. It was her good fortune to bring Crispi the news that the police had no case against him, and that he would be set free on condition of betaking himself at once to Malta. Other political refugees, almost as poor as Crispi himself, raised three hundred francs to set him and Rosalia on their feet at Malta. But the supply soon ran out and they were reduced to sleep on straw in an empty room of a derelict house in Valetta. They often suffered the pangs of hunger, living for days on a morsel of bread eked out with such herbs as they could find on the roadside. Rosalia, remembering her former avocation, succeeded in obtaining washing. Crispi by hook or by crook managed to set on foot a newspaper, which achieved a considerable circulation in Sicily and Naples in spite of King Bomba's police. Fortune seemed smiling on the exiles, when in an unlucky moment Crispi wrote an article accusing the British Government of acting with bad faith towards Turkey. This was attributed to "Russian gold," and the Governor ordered Crispi to leave the island without delay. All the efforts of his friends could only procure a brief delay in the execution of the decree. He was informed that if in two days he was found in Malta he would be deported to Sicily or to Africa. He had no money with which to betake himself to England, and the Continent was closed to him. What was he to do with Rosalia! He resolved to marry her, and leave her behind until better times should dawn. The one thing pressing was to escape by any means to London.

THE ROMANTIC MARRIAGE.

The story of the marriage is one which it is found even yet necessary to re-tell, and to explain, for the tongue of scandal has been busy with it even in the boudoirs of Queens. The difficulties to be overcome in effecting a marriage which was to soften the pangs of a first separation were many and serious. There was no money to buy a ring; that was the first obstacle. There was no money to pay even the small fees to the Italian parish priest, nor time to publish the banns. A candid friend named Tamaio pointed out to Crispi that the marriage would be a fatal mistake; that an educated professional man with a future before him would find a woman without education or position a serious embarrassment when his circumstances changed. Crispi replied that such reasoning was based on self-interest and self-love, that the question should be regarded as one of duty, and the marriage must take place. Tamaio bowed acquiescence, found a good natured clock-maker who provided a ring, and induced a good-natured Jesuit, who was passing through Malta, to perform the marriage in his bed-room. The counterpane was placed as a carpet on the floor; the borrowed ring was put on Rosalia's finger, the nuptial benediction given, and Crispi left Malta a married man. The ever-useful clock-maker, having met the skipper of an English ship bound to London, obtained for the poverty-stricken exile a free passage thither. It is better to give at once the sad sequel of this romantic marriage, and in what must be regarded as Signor Cristi's own version of it: "An admirable and devoted help-mate in times of poverty and toil, Rosalia Montmasson became quite insupportable in prosperity, compromising by her behaviour the reputation, and straining by her extravagance the circumstances of the too generous man whose name she bore. Wasteful expenditure, a toilette at once extravagant and ridiculous a mania for filling the house from top to bottom with all kinds of animals—every species of absurdity, culminating in the abuse of liquor, rendered her intolerable. Things came to such a pass that Crispi was on the point of quitting public life." The "deus ex machina" was again Tamaio, who "intervened and declared that the Malta marriage was absolutely null owing to the absence of the necessary formalities, and because the Jesuit priest who celebrated it was discovered never to have been in holy orders (!) These two circumstances combined led to the amicable setting aside of a union which had become impossible. Rosalia received the pension accorded to Crispi as one of the Thousand of Marsala, generously assigned to her by him, he recovering his own liberty. A few years subsequently an elevated, noble, and holy passion led him to contract a new marriage with a Syracuse widow, daughter of a judge, Signora Lina Barbagallo, by whom he had one daughter, Giuseppina, his idol, his purifying and consoling angel."

THE INDISPENSABLE MINISTER.

Queen Marguerite appears to have hesitated in regard to the propriety of receiving the second Signora Crispi at Court. But these hesitations yielded to reasons of State, reinforced by the strong will of Signor Crispi. Before that came to pass, Crispi, the impecunious exile, the indefatigable and ubiquitous conspirator, the "alter ego" of Mazzini, the alert and victory-compelling Chief of the Staff to Garibaldi in the expedition which gave ten millions of Italians to Italy, the fiery journalist who for twenty years had created journals which lived a meteoric life and expired after setting fire to much inflammable materia'—had been some thirty years in Parliament and become the indispensable Minister. In December, 1893, the state of the country was very grave. Discontent was creeping over the nation, which was governed by a man of small capacity, who sacrificed the most sacred public interests to Parliamentary juggling and political intrigues. He had been found guilty of the gravest political errors that the head of a Government could possibly commit. Whole provinces, urged on by secret societies strongly organised, were ready for armed revolt. The whole commercial life of the country was paralysed, and failure succeeded failure. Abroad confidence in Italy was vanishing. It was at this moment that the nation with one voice demanded the return of Crispi. He was the man of the hour. Crispi has confidence in himself, in his own strength, and in the vitality of the country. He returned to power, and order was re-established throughout the kingdom. In the following two years, thanks to the Government of Crispi, Italy has regulated her finances; has had the courage to make sacrifices in order to abolish the deficit, and has conquered obstacles that seemed invincible. A recent Italian writer says:—"All the financial provisions, including all the laws imposing new taxes, have been approved in Parliament by large majorities. It is true that anarchial outrages, such as bomb-throwing in Rome, where a bomb burst at the very doors of Parliament, have been frequent; that the anarchists have attempted the life of Crispi; that he journalists. Bands has been killed by the anarchists of Leghorn, and that Carnot was assassinated by an Italian anarchist. These and like incidents have constrained the Government to adopt exceptional measures for security, but these measures were examined and discussed at length in the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate in conformity with the Constitution. Some of these exceptional provisions came from the Chamber in a form more severe than that in which they were proposed by the Government. Deputy Spirito, who was connected with the Parliamentary commission which examined the proposals of the Government, demonstrated that the law in regard to explosives was milder than the French, Spanish, or English laws. The chief of the Constitutional Opposition, the Marquis Di Rudini, declared in the Chamber that he voted for the law proposed by the Government, because he deemed it to be an absolute necessity. When the division was taken on the law regarding explosives, there were 199 votes in favour of it and 43 against it. All the best-known men in Parliament, including nearly the whole of the Opposition, voted for these measures, which, in the course if debate, were more or less amended and altered at the instance of the members of the Opposition.'

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

A MEETING of the Corporation was held yesterday afternoon at the Municipal Hall, Mr. D. E. Wacha presiding.

THE BURST IN THE TANSA DUCT.

The Commissioner, replying to questions concerning the burst in the Tansa duct near Bhandup, stated:—(1). The accident occurred by one of the side walls of the duct having given way. This wall, as will be seen from the drawing, rested partly on the wall below and partly on the dry rubble bedding. As far as I have been able to judge, the wall gave way by the water in the duct having passed into the dry rubble packing below and exerting pressure on the side walls. (2). I am not personally aware of the fact as to whether the original design was deviated from, but Mr. Bhada, the Acting Deputy Executive Engineer, Water Works, informs me that originally it was intended to fill in the portion between the walls and below the concrete bedding with lime concrete. This variation was evidently sanctioned by the Chief Engineer in charge of the work. (3). Mr. W. Clerk was Chief Engineer of the work and Mr. White was Deputy Engineer. Mr. N. D. Bhada was Superintendent in charge of the division up to May 1900, and after that Mr. Mancklal Narbharam. (4). The acting Deputy Executive Engineer visited the place only two days before the accident, in the course of his usual inspection. (5). When the acting Deputy Executive Engineer, Water Works, visited the place there were no leakages in the walls exactly at the place where the burst occurred, but there were some not very far from it. They were not, however, of such a serious character as to raise a presumption of the possibility of an accident occurring.

Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed moved that the reply be recorded and that the Commissioner be requested to submit the papers showing the original design of the duct and the variations made by the Engineer in charge of the work.

Mr. McDonald seconded the motion and suggested that the Water Engineer should be asked to submit a report on the present state of the pipe which had been repaired. The pipe that had been put in had been hastily laid and only allowed to pass a third or a fourth of the quantity of water allowed by the aqueduct previously, and he did not think it was in a strong state.

The motion was adopted.

THE WATER REVENUE.

The Commissioner submitted the entire correspondence in regard to the reference made to Counsel regarding the levy of water revenue in excess of actual expenditure.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim, in moving that the Commissioner's letter be recorded, said that the papers showed that in the first instance the opinion of Mr. Inverarity was taken and that his opinion was not considered satisfactory or was not free from doubt. The matter was then referred to Mr. Scott, who gave an opinion on the point whether the Corporation were entitled to consider revenue derived from water supplied to the Municipality as revenue proper, different from that of Mr. Inverarity. Mr. Scott said they were not entitled to take it into account properly. As two eminent Counsel had differed on an important point the Municipal Commissioner asked the solicitors to bring the Counsel together to discuss the subject and give a final opinion in conference. The Municipal Commissioner acted wisely in placing the point at issue beyond all doubt.

The motion was seconded.

Mr. Hormusjee Vakil said it was a matter for congratulation that the papers were now before the Corporation, although it was some six months after the opinion was taken. No doubt another opinion was taken and that placed before the Standing Committee and he regretted that when the Commissioner forwarded this opinion to the Committee in March he never informed them that he had already with him an original opinion, that he was not satisfied with that opinion, and had got an amended opinion. The resolution of the Corporation directed that Counsel should be asked if they could make a profit out of the water-supply but the Commissioner re-opened a subject which was disposed of by the Corporation. Counsel agreed that the Municipality could not make any profit by sale of water, but they differed on a certain point in regard to which the Corporation never asked the Commissioner to obtain an opinion. He, Mr. Hormusjee, did not propose any amendment because people who held strong opinions on the subject were determined to have the matter thrashed out in other quarters.

Mr. Diksset said Mr. Hormusjee had missed the real point, which was why the Commissioner after having obtained an opinion from Mr. Inverarity should have submitted the matter again to Mr. Scott.

The Hon. Mr. Metha said Mr. Harvey was not here or he would not have thought it necessary to say a word on the matter. He thought Mr. Hormusjee, after the tremendous indictment he brought against Mr. Harvey, would have moved some amendment. He had been trying to see whether Mr. Harvey had committed any heinous or other offence, and he could not for the life of him see what he had done which was open to blame. A most important question had been raised at budget time as to what was to be considered revenue and expenditure, because on that depended how far the Corporation could go in levying taxes. The Standing Committee was requested to consult Counsel as to the power of the Corporation to levy water revenue. Unless they knew what was revenue and what was expenditure how could they possibly judge of the power of the section of the Act.

Mr. Hormusjee said Mr. Metha was not present when the resolution was passed, nor at the budget discussion.

Mr. Metha replied that he had the advantage of hearing Mr. Hormusjee's remarks that day (laughter.) His thought Mr. Harvey did perfectly right in putting before Counsel the exact point which had to be decided in regard to the power of the Corporation under the section. Mr. Harvey was not quite satisfied with Mr. Inverarity's opinion, and they must remember that he was a gentleman who had done legal and judicial work and he thought it necessary to have the opinion of one Counsel fortified by the opinion of another. Mr. Scott gave a different opinion from that of Mr. Inverarity, and surely it was absolutely necessary that the two should be brought together, and that there should be a consultation to decide. Then the Counsel agreed upon a common opinion, and that was laid before the Corporation, a course which was perfectly right, as it was the final opinion on the point. Mr. Hormusjee did not see his way to question the joint opinion, but if he or some other gentleman of public spirit refused to pay taxes as Hampden did in the old days, they would have an opportunity of going to law, and perhaps have the glory of paying something out of their own pockets for those proceedings. Mr. Harvey acted in a perfectly right manner on an important point affecting the whole budget, and they were obliged to him for the great care and trouble he took in getting a well considered opinion laid before the Corporation, and in such a way that even Mr. Hormusjee, with all his inclination to kick against it was obliged to bow to it.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula said that for water revenue they charged Rs. 100,000 less than the water expenditure. Surely, therefore, they ought to compliment Mr. Harvey on the manner in which he had attended to Municipal finances.

The motion was adopted.

THE MUNICIPAL LOAN.

Urgency having been granted, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula moved that the loan to be raised by the Municipality be reduced from Rs. 19 lakhs to Rs. 11 lakhs. He said the Standing Committee had carefully considered the matter and thought it would be possible this year only to raise Rs. 11 lakhs instead of Rs. 9 lakhs.

Mr. Mehta seconded the motion, which was adopted.

IMPROVEMENT TRUST SCHEMES.

The Improvement Trust forwarded copy of a notification in respect of an alteration to their street scheme No. 2.

On the motion of the Hon. Mr. Mehta the communication was referred to a committee for consideration in consultation with the Commissioner.

The Secretary of the Improvement Trust wrote on the 31st June: "In continuation of this Office No. 948, dated the 13th April, 1901, I have the honour to report that estimates drawn up by the Board's Engineer show that the cost of construction of the main artery of Scheme No. II, if constructed with a width of 80 feet, would involve an extra expense of Rs. 12,34,000 as compared with the provision for a road 60 feet in width, which width was provided in the scheme submitted to Government. The comparison made is not in respect of the part of the road lying within Scheme No. II only, but also includes provision for the construction of the road eastward up to the limits of the G. I. P. Railway. It is estimated that the extra expenditure in Scheme No. II will be Rs. 4,34,000 and in the extension eastwards Rs. 7,40,000, thus making a total extra expenditure of Rs. 12,34,000, which the Board would be committed were it decided to make the road 80 feet wide throughout. In view of this very large anticipated extra expenditure, and bearing in mind that so many parts of the city still await sanitary improvement, the Board, after giving their best consideration to the wish of Government regarding the width of this road, have decided that they are not justified in undertaking this extra cost, and have accordingly resolved as follows:—That in view of the extra expense involved it is undesirable for the road to be 80 feet in width for its whole length, but that with due view of allowing free access of sea air to the City from the Kennedy Sea Face the Board approves of the proposed road being made 80 feet wide from Queen's Road to Kalbadevi Road only."

The Hon. Mr. Mehta reminded members that at one time the Corporation asked that the width of the main street in this scheme should be increased from 40 feet to 60 feet. The Improvement Trust accepted 60 feet, and the matter was sent to Government, who said the width should be increased from 60 feet to 80 feet. It appeared that the extra expense of so increasing the width was Rs. 12,34,000. Very many of them were of opinion that a width of 60 feet was quite ample for all sanitary purposes, and they owed it to the Municipal Commissioner that the matter had been modified to the extent stated in the letter. But he (Mr. Mehta) should like the whole road to be kept at 60 feet wide. The extra cost of having the width of 80 feet for a portion of the road amounted to two and a half lakhs. He was going to ask the Corporation to request the Board to take up small improvements in the Fort, pointed out by Captain Locke in the Municipal plague report, and he would urge that it should be impressed upon Government that the 2 1-2 lakhs which would be saved by keeping the width of this road at 60 feet throughout would be useful for small schemes of improvement. He moved that the letter from the Improvement Trust be referred to the Committee appointed to consider the letter regarding street scheme No. 2.

This having been seconded:

Mr. Rebsch observed that as he would not be here when the matter would be discussed he would like to say that the money saved by making the proposed thorough fare narrower could not be devoted to the immediate amelioration of the sanitary conditions of other parts of the town. The Trust had ample funds to carry out its schemes, but had many other difficulties to contend with. Scheme No. 2 could be carried out. It had been sanctioned by Government, and the work could at once go on whether the road were to be 60 or 80 feet wide. The money saved by the narrowing of the road would not be money saved on the expenditure but on resales of land. If they only took a strip of land 60 feet wide to make the road they would have more land to resell than if the road were eighty feet wide throughout. But they could not to-morrow, or the day afterwards or next month, or a year hence, definitly say that they could utilise that money in improvements elsewhere.

Mr. Mehta: Why not?

Mr. Rebsch: Because our working powers are limited. We have to contend with difficulties of every kind. He added that he hoped the wider road would commend itself to the Corporation, because if once the road were made a narrow one and land alongside it put into the market and sold the Corporation might safely assume that they would not have a chance of widening that road afterwards. In regard to the cost, he said that the amount mentioned included not only the cost of the construction of the road from Queen's road to the limits of scheme No 2, but also eight and a half lakhs necessary for a future road to be made in continuation of Scheme No. 2 to the boundary of the Port Trust estate. So that they must not imagine that there was a vast sum to be saved, and that there was an immediate prospect of doing something else with the money. If they estimate anything of that kind in coming to a decision they would be working on a wrong data.

Mr. Hormusjee pointed out that at first the Trustees were of opinion that a 40 feet road would be sufficient, and it was the Corporation who suggested a width of 60 feet. Why was 80 feet now proposed?

Mr. Rebsch: The line is entirely altered; that is the cause.

After further discussion the motion was adopted.

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE FORT.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta moved: "That the Corporation are of opinion that side by side with the large street schemes already undertaken by the City of Bombay Improvement Trust, the Board should also take in hand smaller improvement schemes by which large wards or divisions of the city could be improved by removing comparatively small insanitary areas in their midst. (2) That, as pointed out by Captain Locke in his Report, published in the Municipal Commissioner's General Plague Report for 1899-1900 Ward A is capable of being improved by such treatment. That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to prepare and lay before the Corporation an official representation or representations under Section 24 of the City of Bombay Improvement Act 1898, dealing with the areas mentioned in Captain Locke's report, with such additions as he may think fit to recommend. Mr. Mehta quoted from Captain Locke's report in regard to certain insanitary areas in the Fort, and said that most people would say these localities should be improved. It seemed to him that one of the most important business of the Improvement Trust was to undertake such small improvements. In the beginning they took up large schemes for carrying out roads from west to east, but they were not to devote all their energies to that function alone. They should see how the whole city could be improved in small sections concurrently with the provision of large lungs for the City. The two and a half lakhs which would be saved by keeping to the width of sixty feet in street scheme No 2 might be very well utilised for the purpose he had named. He did not quite follow Mr. Rebsch when he said the limits on the Trust were not funds but working powers. He understood from reading a debate at a meeting of the Trust that they had come to the length of their tether, and could not take up any more ambitious schemes. He did not think they should be very ambitious, though that appeared to be the idea which was permeating the minds of those connected with the present schemes. When the improvement Act was introduced it was distinctly stated that the aim was the sanitary improvement of the city, and that the Trust would not go in for large works with the view of ornamenting and beautifying the city. But with the lapse of time it seemed that more ambitious ideas were possessing the mind of certain members, and even of Government. In Bombay they had a problem which could not be contracted by ideas of beauty, and to follow sanitary improvement in one particular way would not fulfil the object they had in view. They should be content with less ambitious schemes in regard to the width of streets and utilise their resources in such directions as he had now indicated.

Mr. S. D. Knote seconded the motion.

Mr. Sukhia opposed any such scheme of improvement as suggested as it would lead to "zoolum" of poor people.

Mr. Hormusjee also opposed the motion.

Dr. Jehanger J. Cursetjee could not see how anybody could reasonably oppose the proposal.

Mr. Nanoji Gamadia said that two or three years ago, when Jugnay was leading a Corporation Committee was appointed to consider what improvements should be made in the Fort: Their report was, however, shelved.

Mr. Jafferbhai Rahimtula said the report was shelved because it was considered to be the duty of the Improvement Trust to attend to this work.

The motion was carried, and the Corporation adjourned till Thursday.

MR. PAYNE APPOINTED A RECEIVER.

ON the Original Side of the High Court, yesterday, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Starling, Mr. Robertson, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, Sayani, and Moos, on behalf of the plaintiffs, in the case of Abdul Kadur Mahomedjee and others against Fakroodin Ali Mahomed and others, appeared to argue against a rule *nisi* for the appointment of a receiver in the matters in dispute between the parties. Mr. D. D. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Matubhai, Jamietram and Madon, appeared in support of the rule on behalf of second and third plaintiffs and seventh defendant, while Mr. Gazdar, instructed by Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, also appeared to support the rule on behalf of the first, fourth, and fifth plaintiffs and the second, third, fourth, fifth, and sixth defendants.

It appeared that the suit was filed in October 1898, and the rule "nisi" was granted on the 12th June 1900 by the Hon. Mr. Justice Tyebjee.

His lordship enquired whether the receiver had made his final report and was looking through the papers.

Meanwhile some negotiations were going on between the parties.

Mr. Robertson finally informed the court that the little delay which occurred had enabled the parties to come to an agreement.

By consent of the parties, his lordship then made the following order: Mr. H. A. H. Payne, appointed the receiver in the suit with 2 per cent. remuneration, but without security, and with power to appoint a collector for recovering rents. All occupiers and tenants, to attorn to the receiver, who was to have power to file suits, if necessary. The costs of the motion were made costs in the cause.

ANTI-PLAGUE VACCINE.

STATEMENT showing the number of doses of plague vaccine sent to various places from the Plague Research Laboratory during the week ending Friday, 9th August.

Date.	Where and to whom sent.	Doses.
	Bombay Presidency.	
8th August	Bombay, Laboratory Officers	3
3rd August	Poona, Special Medical Officer, Plague Operations, Poona City	1,003
8th August	Karachi, Collector, Cantonment, Karachi	3,003
8th August	Hubli, Medical Officer in M Railway	1,002
	Madras Presidency.	
9th August	Bangalore, Medical Officer in charge Medical Stores Mysore Government	1,000
	Total sent out during the week under report	6,016

IT is notified that an additional duty of Re. 1-11 and Re. 1-13-7 is levied respectively per kilogram on sugar below No. 20 Dutch standard and sugar No. 20 and above from Italy.

POWELL'S BALSAM WILL CURE YOUR COUGH.

Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Asthma.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Bronchitis.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Lung Troubles.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Colds.—Night Coughs.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Influenza.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Safe and reliable.
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CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

HINDU GYMKHANA vs. Y. M. C. A.

THIS match, which was played on Saturday, resulted in an easy win for the Hindu Gymkhana by three wickets and 64 runs. The Y. M. C. A. had out their strongest team, but Bhatavdeker's bowling, who took five wickets for 7 runs, proved too good for most of them, and H. E. Harrington alone reached double figures. For the Hindu Gymkhana L. S. Bhandare (39) and K. A. Date (38, not out), batted in good form. Mention should be made of F. J. Clark's bowling for the Y. M. C. A., who took all the Hindu wickets that fell (seven) for 31 runs. The following are the full scores:—

Y. M. C. A. CLUB.

A L Smith, c Sanjgiri, b C M Mehta	1
W B George, c Talpade, b C V Mehta	5
G S Smith, c Telang, b W B Talpade	4
F J Clark, c Sanjgiri, b W B Talpade	3
H E Harrington, b Bhatavdeker	13
C Harne, b Bhatavdeker	9
B Langan, b Bhatavdeker	7
Macdonald, l-b-w, b Bhatavdeker	1
R Hogan, b Date	2
Substitute, not out	0
Bishop, c Talpade, b Bhatavdeker	0
Total	48

HINDU GYMKHANA.

Masurkar, l-b-w, b Clark	2
P K Telang, b Clark	5
W B Talpade, b Clark	0
R V Agasker, c Smith, b Clark	12
L S Bhandare, c Substitute, b Clark	39
V S Sanjgiri, b Clark	3
K A Date, not out	38
P N Dandeker, c Smith, b Clark	1
C V Mehta, not out	4
Bhatavdeker, N K Divekar, To bat.	
Extras	8
Total	112

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

HINDU GYMKHANA.

	B	M	R	W
W B Talpade	72	4	18	2
C V Mehta	48	0	18	2
Bhatavdekar	36	0	7	5
K A Date	18	1	5	1

Y. M. C. A. C. C.

	B	M	R	W
F J Clark	120	6	31	7
G S Smith	78	2	35	0
B Langan	42	0	38	0

JOHN BRIGHT C. C. vs. ELPHINSTONE C. C.

This match was played on the Esplanade on Sunday and resulted in a victory for the John Bright (C. C.) by 38 runs. Interest in the match was maintained to the finish. For the winners Messrs. Gagrat, Pouri, Crawford and Reporter, in contributing 29, 22, 13, and 10 runs, respectively, were most useful to their side in batting, while Mr. K. B. Mistri, a fast left hand bowler, who has throughout the season consistantly maintained his reputation as a good bowler, was very successful with the ball. For the losers Messrs. Mehta, Daruwala and Maculwala, made useful scores and Messrs. Driver and Chinoy also did good service with the ball. Scores:—

JOHN BRIGHT C. C.

M E Pavri, c Sanjana, b Chinoy	22
M R Wadia, c Chinoy, b Chinoy	4
M S Crawford, b Driver	13
B D Gagrat, c P Chinoy, b N Chinoy	29
R E Mody, b Driver	5
M B Srance, b Chinoy	1
H J Bottlewala, run out, Driver	6
R C Reporter, b Mehta	10
P J Lam, c Mehta, b Pochkhanawala	9
K B Spencer, b Chinoy	5
K B Mistri, not out	2
Extras	4
Total	110

ELPHINSTONE C. C.

D C Daruwala, b Mistri	6
D M Raja, b Pavri	4
M K Mehta, l-b-w, Mistri	14
C J Maclilwala, c Gagrat, b Pavri	21
K R Driver, b Spencer	0
P J Chinoy, b Mistri	9
S K Pochkhawawala, b Mistri	0
M R Sanjana, b Mistri	2
P D Shroff, b Mistri	1
K E Mody, not out	1
N K Chinoy, b Pavri	14
Extras	72

P. J. HINDU GYMKHANA vs. LIBERAL C. C. (ESPLANADE).

Subjoined are the scores in this match played on Sunday on the Hindu Gymkhana ground:—

LIBERAL C. C.

Umrigar, c Purshotam, b Talpade	15
F Colabawala, b Talpade	16
E Colabawala, b Bhandare	18
J Writer, b Talpade	3
K Irani, c and b Balu	1
N Langrana, l-b-w, b Bala	11
M Mulla, st Balu	8
J Mashwalla, b Bhandare	4
Polishwala, l-b-w, b Bala	0
R F Nanji, not out	2
C Rage, b Bhandare	0
Extras	6
Total	97

HINDU GYMKHANA.

Daderker, b Polishwala	34
Parabottam, c and b Polishwala	13
K A Date, not out	37
P K Telang, c Mulla, b Polishwala	14
P Balu, not out	2
L S Bhandare, W B Talpade, N K Divekar, R V Agasker, G R Kirtiker, N K Khote, To bat.	
Extras	7
Total	137

CRICKET AT KAMPTEE.

THE BLACK WATCH VS. P. W. D.

A MATCH between the above two teams was played on the 7th instant and resulted in an easy win for the P. W. D. by 104 runs, the excellent bowling of C. Mayberry, who captured six wickets, being mainly responsible for their victory. The following are the scores:—

BLACK WATCH.

Lieut Eden, b Mayberry	2
Corpl Marshall, l-b-w, b Barlow	11
Lieut Walker, l-b-w, b Barlow	1
Sergt French, b Mayberry	3
Pte Anderson, b Mayberry	13
Lieut Stewart, c Mayberry, b Barlow	1
Lieut Lord Murray, b Mayberry	17
Major Gordon, b Mayberry	0
Capt Harvey, b Barlow	0
Sergt Howell, not out	3
Pte Bush, b Mayberry	0
Extras	8
Total	62

P. W. D.

C Mayberry, c Eden, b Bush	11
M Sharman, c Gordon, b French	28
W Kennard, c Walker, b Bush	6
Eng. Webster, l b-w, b Marshall	9
V Godfrey, b Bush	35
C Barlow, c Anderson, b Bush	31
R Hart, b Bush	8
H Conlan, b Anderson	6
J Dixie, b Eden	0
A B Pesgrade, not out	10
Anandrao, c Murray, b Marshall	12
Extras	19
Total	166

THE Bengali papers, says the "Pioneer," are at present imitating the Opposition they admire by lavishing on one another the treatment they usually reserve for those from whom they differ. The quarrel began in this way: The "Bengalee," in its report of a defamation case in which the "Amrita Bazaar Patrika" is concerned, quoted the evidence of the editor of the "Hitavadi." Without repeating the offence of the "Bengalee" we may say that this evidence was not complimentary to the conduct of the "Amrita Bazaar Patrika." The "Amrita Bazaar Patrika," which is edited by Babu Moti Lal Ghese, considers the action of Babu Surendra Nath Bannerjee, in publishing the report, a distinct breach of journalistic etiquette. But it is not on this personl basis that the "Amrita, Bazaar Patraika" finds fault with the editor of the "Bengalee." It takes up a higher attitude. "Surely," it says, "the country's progress is not likely to be furthered if the premier "Indian patriot," for whom the "Hindu Patriot" votes a national statue," treats a brother journalist in this fashion. It seems that, as with the Liberal Party, there have been previous quarrels and previous reconciliations: "It is only three months ago since the "Bengalee" announced to the world ("announced to the world," is good) with a flourish of trumpet, that all differences between Babu Moti Lal Ghose and Babu Surendra Nath Bannerjee had been made up, and the same "Bengalee" now publishes a telegram most damaging to the character of the former!" Just as Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman must have been wounded to the heart by the cruel shafts of his old companion, Lord Rosebery, just as to heighten the simile, the heart of Cæsar burst when the well-beloved Brutus stabbed, so the "Amrita Bazaar Patrika." "A sense of utter despair comes over us when we think of the uncharitableness and malignity that guide the actions of some of our people." The charity that speaketh no evil is certainly not the quality one expects to find in Bengali newspapers. In this case, however, the "Bengiee" climbed down, blaming their correspondent, and the 'worry and hurry incidental to the publication of a daily paper." As for Babu Surendra Nath Bannerjee, he tendered that favourite plea, an "alibi."

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 13.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CROWE.

For dismissal.

246-01—In person—Syed Moivi Mahomed Nazir M Noor Mahomed vs Moivi Amirudin Hajan—Wadia and G.

For Consent Decree.

31-01—Payne G S and M—Gregor Alexander and others vs Sorabjee Cursetjee Javeri—Little and Co.

124-01—Payne G S and M—Gregor Alexander and others vs Pootibai and others—Little and Co.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

411-01—Jamsetjee and R—Ramjee Damana vs Hurjiwan Soondarjee and another—Captain and V.

477-01—Sorabjee and J—Abdul Rahim Hoosein alias A vs Hajee Mahomed Hajee Esmail and others—Little and Co.

215-00—Thakurdas and Co—Ebrahim Ludhabhoy Chatoo vs Tokersey Khetsey and others.

630-00—Tyabjee and Co—Rustomjee Pallonjee Kutar vs Daya Mooljee Matubhai J and M.

126-01—Payne G S and M—Virmachand Khaingarjee and others vs Hajarimal Bhaniram and others.

358-01—Mirza and M—Sukumchand Bhutajee and another vs Kanajee Vithajee and others.

380-01—Thakurdas and Co—Reginald Murray vs Dobson Barlow—Crawford and Co.

396-01—D D Romer Krishnajee Sadashiv Sathe vs Ramchandra Sadashiv Sathe.

407-01—Little and Co—Kumar Samat Singhi Bahadoor vs J S Tellery and another.

432-01—Pestonjee R and K—Pestonjee Nusserwanjee Masani and others vs Chapel Pursut and others—Payne G S and M.

433-01—Matubhai J and M—Nathalal Lachmiram vs Gordhandas Raghunath and others.

435-01—Smetham B and N—Jacob Hajee Esse and another vs Hajee Alawla Cashmere and another.

439-01—Payne G S and M—Hajee Dawood Esmail vs Dominico Borri.

For Investigation of Pauperism.

29-01—In person—Savitribai widow vs Raibai widow—Nanu and H.

Short Cause.

417-01—Thakurdas and Co—Shapurjee Burjorjee Broacha vs Gordandas Ranchordas Mathubhai J and N—Part heard.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STARLING.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

751-99—Khunderao and S—G Ramshahirnal and others vs Motilal Shivlal and others—Tyabjee D and Co—Part heard.

429-95—Payne G S and M—N. Nowrojee vs Vaziribhi—Khunderao and S—To vary Commissioner's report.

587-99—Maganlal and J—Syed Hoosein Vallad Syed Hoosein Ali vs Hajee Moya Vallad Balloo Moya Patan, Takui and another—In person.

Long Causes.

26-01—Framjee and D—Mahomed Hoosein vs Oomer Gunny—Little and Co.

846-00—Sorabjee and J—Amir Bakah bin Syed Aminula vs Mooliy Jewajee—Mulla and M.

851-01—Muljee and R—Mahomed Hoosein Hajee Salay Mahomed vs Sedna Seba and others—Mansukhlal D and J.

339-00—Ardesir H D and Co—Tyabally Karrimjee and others vs Sarafally Mahomedally Tanawala—Little and Co.

4-01—Jamsetjee and R—Dulubdas Balmukandas vs Pandu Pawshia—Dikshit and D.

160-01—Crisigis L and O—Basil Scott Ag. Advocate-General vs Javandhan Balkrishna—Crisigis L and O.

612-98—K D Shroff—Magaldas Harivalabdas vs Harivalabdas Balgowandas—Wadia and G.

258-00—Ardeshir H. D and Co—M Shewjee and others vs H Anandjee and others—Bhaishanker and K and Daphtary and F.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

188-98—Thakurdas and Co—Framjee Pallonjee vs P C H Snow and another—Crawford B and Co—Part heard.

OLD "THREE-DECKERS."

H. M. S. "Rodney" ploughed the sea into two broad ribbons of white foam, as she gathered weigh on her journey out to the Cape of Good Hope, in days when the Boer War was undreamed of and ships like this old "three-decker" ruled the waves supreme.

Nine hundred men manned her, and prominent among them was Corporal Eccles, one of the "boys of the old brigade."

Corporal Eccles, who spins this yarn to me, is now hale and hearty at 65, and he has served Her Majesty 21 years as a Royal Marine—"soldier and sailor too."

"Twould take me days to tell you all my experiences during the 21 years I spent on the old 'three-deckers,' H.M.S. 'Dragon,' 'Camellian,' and 'Rodney,'" said the bluff old Corporal, shifting his quid, "but that storm off the Cape in the 'Rodney' was the worst bit o' weather I ever experienced.

"Nine hundred men on board her, and 150 men disabled or wounded in the hurricane. Casks broke adrift from their lashings, thundering against the bulwarks until they started a plank. Sheep caught by hills of incoming green seas, were swept down the hatches like corks in a millrace.

"I carry a wound on my thigh to this day that was caused by a table hurled against me when scrambling into my hammock. *Aye, m'lad*, a sailor-life is full of adventures and *tests of endurance*. During the whole 21 years of active service I never had a day's illness. That's a pretty good record!

"When my term was nearly completed I was transferred to H.M.S. 'Pembroke.' She had just been taken off active service and was being fitted out for a workship. During the alterations, as she lay at her moorings dismantled, her ports wide open, I had to take my turn on sentry duty, rain or snow.

"Mid-winter it was, and the weather cold and raw.

"Pacing about 'tween decks," said the Corporal "exposed to the worst of weathers, I caught a severe cold, and I couldn't shake it off. My record was broken.

"It settled

NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

WHEN presiding at a function at Aldershot a few weeks back, Mr. Brodrick is reported to have said that he wished he could come into closer touch with the Army, and could devote some of the time that at present was sacrificed to the House of Commons to becoming acquainted with the views and desires of those whose interests were in his charge. A very proper sentiment, and expressed, no doubt, in good faith, observes the "Broad Arrow." But without neglecting the House of Commons—which is impossible for the best of reasons, that the House of Commons would not suffer itself to be neglected—Mr. Brodrick might take note of and deal with some of those minor grievances of the service with which he must be familiar, or which at all events are not far to seek. He must be aware that the expenses of the service are no less, and the incomes of officers are no greater than they used to be. He must know, indeed, that living in the service is dearer, and officers as a class are poorer than formerly was the case. His wish is to cheapen the living and improve the incomes of the commissioned ranks. It is not easy to lay down rules of economy, much more to enforce them, and we fear that any attempt to limit the personal expenditure of particular individuals is bound to fail. On the other hand, to increase the pay of the officers of the Army is a serious matter. A few shillings a day extra means an addition of some hundreds of thousands of pounds to the annual Army Estimates, and there is the argument against increasing officers' emoluments that the country commands a full supply of men of the type it wants for the price it pays. The law of demand and supply cannot be ignored and it will only be when the demand increases and the supply falls that the War Minister will be able to persuade his Government to sanction an addition to the scale of officers' pay.

The recent operations in the Far East and the despatch of expeditionary forces from the several European countries have shown Continental Powers that the transport of troops across the seas is not only not quite so simple a matter in actual practice as it may seem to be on paper, but that is also involves a very considerable expenditure. Russia has been counting the cost and finds that the transport of 1,000 officers and 25,000 men, together whith their necessary equipment and stores, from Odessa to China, cost, in round figures, 5 1-2 million roubles, or about £594,000. On an average the transport of an officer cost 485 roubles (£53), and of a private 135 roubles (£15). These sums would have been much higher had not the authorities been able to requisition the steamers of the Black Sea Volunteer Fleet for the carriage of a large fraction of the whole contingent. For the vessels which had to be hired to supplement these much higher charges had to be paid; so that while the average cost of transport per head—officers, non-commissioned officers, and rank and file all included—by the Volunteer Fleet was only 110 roubles (£12 nearly), it amounted in the case of those carried by private ships to 235 roubles (£25).

Rear-Admiral James Lecon Hammet, who has been appointed to command the Naval Manœuvres, is the youngest Admiral in the Royal Navy, and no one will carp at the Admiralty for selecting a younger man for this important post than they have ever done before. The appointment, let us hope, is an earnest of the future intentions of the Whitehall authorities, and an indication of that realisation of public criticism which demands the "modernising" of the King's Navy. Admiral Hammet is fifty-one, or over forty years the junior of the oldest Admiral and "Father of the Fleet," Sir Harry Keppel. The "youthful" commander crushes the popular conception that May is an unlucky natal month; he was born in the middle of it, and has had a brilliant, successful career. No public school or 'Varsity training had he; at thirteen he had buoyantly entered the Navy. He rose almost spontaneously. He "smelt powder" in the Egyptian campaign of 1882, and was mentioned in despatches. But the Admiral has not alone displayed bravery on active service. He has been awarded the Royal Humane Society's medal and clasp on two occasions for saving life, and recommended for the Albert Medal.

The "Militar-Wochenblatt" is publishing a series of articles on the present condition of military tactics in the light of British experience. A great majority of the suggestions and comments have appeared in this country, and many of them in our own columns, so that it is unnecessary to reproduce this interesting disquisition. Our contemporary remarks that our heavy losses in the early part of the campaign showed that the peace training of our forces had not taken sufficient account of the progress made by the invention of more powerful weapons. The formations of 1899 were based upon the teachings of the Franco-German war, and thus of a time when neither smokeless powder nor magazine rifles existed. This statement, we may observe, is just as true of the German, French, and other foreign armies as it is of our own, and they are fortunate in being able to profit by our experience. The chief points dealt with have reference to the formation of infantry in the firing line, and the reserves to that line. It was lately thought, the "Wochenblatt" remarks, that the best formation for attack was an open firing line with supporting troops in more or less close order, but it is now generally recognised that open order must be maintained at a distance of 1 1-2 kilometre, and that even at greater distances close formations are impossible, while supporting troops and reserve must in many cases adopt an open order also. From these conditions arises a danger, the Scylla of imperfect control and command being on the one hand and the Charybdis of offering too great a target to the enemy on the other. In relation to this matter our contemporary offers some considerations, and suggests a distance of from four to eight paces between the men in the firing line, but remarks that a full company with this maximum interval between the men would extend to a greater length than any captain could control. The German paper devotes much space to consideration of the conditions that result, and of the necessity for placing officers where they can rightly command their men.

The return of the troops from China has evoked from the "France Militaire" some reflections in which there is considerable truth. The combined military operation has been a failure. Except for the relief of the Legation and the arrangements made for their future security, the only result has been to excite greater national sentiment against foreigners, and to stimulate the Chinese to the worst excesses. Manchuria is agitated, the natives are assembling, and already the Tunguses have attacked the Russians and damaged the railway. The situation is thus no better than it was at the beginning. In Western China the gravest circumstances are to be feared, and already there are rumours of massacres of missionaries. On the French frontier in Tonquin events of extreme gravity have occurred, and bands of pirates, under the orders or through the inspiration of General Su, have crossed the border. Not long ago they attacked a French post of forty men at Nuo-Hai, north-east of Cao-Bang, and the force was surrounded for three days by ferocious adversaries, only the courage of Captain Forey and the arrival of a relief column under Colonel Riou saving the situation. A still more audacious attempt was made at Lung-Lan, thirty kilometres from Bao-Lac, where a post of Tonquin Rifles was attacked at night, its barracks and palisades burnt, and the handful of men obliged to fight their way through to Don-Van, having five killed, six wounded, and three missing. Hence the "France Militarie" concludes that the departure of the International troops is bringing about a recrudescence of the boxer movement. The Powers have been led at the tail of Germany, have caused the Chinese to turn the revolutionary flood against the foreigners, and have now an opportunity of measuring the degree of their success or failure. They have either done too much or too little.

On the eve of the prorogation of the Italian Chambers, the estimates for the expedition to China were presented. After August 15 the expeditionary force will be considerably reduced through the return of forty officers and 1,150 men. The total cost of the expedition borne upon the Budget of 1900-01 and 1901-02 is 25,042,700 lire, or, in round figures, one million sterling. Of this sum, nearly ten million lire fall upon the War Department and the remainder upon the Navy.

In the forthcoming German manœuvres automobiles will be extensively used. Among other vehicles there has been ordered one which will carry two machine guns, protected against musketry fire by nickel-steel plates. Another vehicles is for the use of the staff, and is in the form of a light waggon with two seats in front and four behind, and having a small table which can be used for writing, or for examination of maps or documents.

The French Nationalist papers make bitter attacks upon the French Government in relation to the Fashoda incident. Among them is our contemporary, the "Echo de l' Armee," which has interviewed Colonel Monteil, who was in command of the expedition which preceded that of Colonel Marchand. Colonel Monteil says that, in 1893, President Carnot explained to him the project of an occupation of the valley of the Middle Nile, in his cabinet at the Elysee, and charged him with the execution of it in the presence of M. Delcasse. After many difficulties the Colonel set out in the next year, but the project was abandoned for reasons which he does not wish to explain. Up to 1895 it was opportune, but in the next year, when the Marchand expedition was in hand, it was inopportune, because England had then declared that she would consider its success an unfriendly act. Therefore, in 1898, after the arrival of Marchand at Fashoda, M. Delcasse being Minister for Foreign Affairs, the Government could only disavow what had been accomplished. The Colonel's opinion is that the Government was not ready at the time of Fashoda because it did not wish to be ready. He does not know exactly what instructions were given to Marchand, but the latter accomplished completely the programme which was confided to his predecessor in 1893-94, and Colonel Monteil draws attention to Lord Kitchener's report, in which it was stated that Marchand was acting under precise instructions from his Government.

THE WHITE SCOURGE.

DR. KOCH'S STARTLING STATEMENT.

A STARTLING statement was made by Professor Koch at the British Congress on Tuberculosis. Lord Lister presided at the meeting, which was held at St. James's Hall.

Professor Koch, who read a paper on "Combating of Tuberculosis in the light of the experience that has been gained in the successful combating of other infectious diseases," said that his investigations had led him to form an opinion deviating from that which was generally accepted. He recounted elaborate experiments which came to the "unambiguous and absolutely conclusive result" that human tuberculosis differs from bovine and cannot be transmitted to cattle. How is it, he asked, with the susceptibility of man to bovine tuberculosis? It is impossible to give this question a direct answer, because, of course, the experimental investigation of it with human beings is out of the question. Indirectly, however, we can try to approach it.

It is well known, argued Dr. Koch, that the Milk and butter consumed in great cities very often contain large quantities of the bacilli of bovine tuberculosis in a living condition, as the numerous infection experiments with such dairy products on animals have proved. Most of the inhabitants of such cities daily consume such living and perfectly virulent bacilli of bovine tuberculosis and unintentionally carry out the experiment which we are not at liberty to make. If the bacilli of bovine tuberculosis were able to infect human beings many cases of tuberculosis caused by the consumption of aliments containing tubercle bacilli could not but occur among the inhabitants of great cities, especially the children, and most medical men believe that this is actually the case. In reality, however, it is not so. That a case of tuberculosis has been caused by aliments can be assumed with certainty only when the intestine suffers first, i.e., when a so-called primary tuberculosis of the intestine is found. But such cases are extremely rare. Among many cases of tuberculosis examined after death, he (Dr. Koch) remembers having seen primary tuberculosis of the intestine only twice.

The Professor's conclusion was that the main source of infection was the sputum of consumptive patients. "It is the overcrowded dwellings of the poor that we have to regard as the real breeding-places of tuberculosis." It is necessary, then, to improve the domestic conditions of the poor. The best way to stop the spreading of the disease would be to isolate in hospitals all sufferers but this is manifestly impossible.

The Chairman (Lord Lister) said that one of the most startling statements was that bovine tuberculosis was incapable of translation to man. If that was so, they would have simplified their work to a great extent, but, on the other hand, if it was found that they could translate it from milk, the result might be serious. While he agreed with the views of Dr. Koch, he thought further inquiry was necessary. (Applause.) He pointed out that Professor Koch's experiments were few, and did not guarantee that no change had taken place in the bacilli while in the human subject. The whole matter required further investigation.

Professor Nocart (Paris), while complimenting Dr. Koch on his paper, disagreed with some of the conclusions.

Dr. Bang (Denmark) thought Dr. Koch's views on the treatment of cattle would result in danger. He thought it would be well to retain their precautions against tuberculosis in cattle and their milk. (Applause).

Professor Sims Woodhead was convinced that bovine tuberculosis did play some part in the spread of tuberculin. He instances some positive cases of the inoculation of the disease as much more valuable than any number of negative cases.

A hearty vote of thanks was passed to Dr. Koch.

DR. KOCH'S WORK.

Born in Hanover in 1843, Dr. Koch was educated at Gottingen. In 1882 he isolated the tubercle bacillus, and successfully inoculated animals. The following year he visited India and Egypt as director of the German Cholera Commission, and discovered the "comma" cholera bacillus, and for his services was presented with £5,000.

He continued to make bacteriological discoveries, and ten years ago he startled the world by stating that he had discovered the consumption bacillus and had found a weapon with which to fight it. This was Koch's lymph, which was declared by Professor Virchow to aggravate the disease and to produce centres of irritation. Four years ago Koch declared that perfect immunity from tuberculosis was brought about in two or three weeks after using the larger doses of his newer tuberculin. He, however, uttered a strong warning against unreasonable expectations.

Dr. Koch has studied South African cattle plague and the East African bubonic plague, the latter of which he found was an Arab disease, with its centre in Mesopotamia, Hunan, Tibet, Mecca, and Kisiba, near Lake Victoria Nyanza.

A NEW RUSSIAN ASIATIC ASSOCIATION.

"A GRANDIOSE SCHEME."

THE correspondent of the "Standard" writes from Odessa (July 23):—

As a kind of collateral factor in the consolidation of Russia's forward policy in Central and Eastern Asia there has latterly sprung into existence a corporate body hereafter to be known, I believe, as the Eastern Association. As a matter of fact this society has been in course of gradual formation for nearly 12 months past, but it is only quite recently that it has reached a concrete form. It numbers already some 440 members, and includes nearly the whole of the Ministry and other prominent statesmen, leading men in science and commerce and not a few of what one may describe as the ornamental personages of Russian society. A branch of the Eastern Association is to be established in this city within the next month.

The objects of the Association, so far as I am able to gather, are, in effect, somewhat as follow:—Russia now possesses an immense portion of the Asiatic continent, stretching eastward to the Pacific Ocean. The population of Russian Asia is about the same as that of the United States of America. The Eastern Association proposes to take upon itself, without touching political or religious matters, the task of establishing closer and more direct connections with Asiatic peoples of Russia's Eastern dominions. The society is, in fact, to form a sort of conducting channel for carrying Russian civilisation and culture into Central and Eastern Asia, but the activity of this new propaganda is not necessarily to be confined strictly within the imperial frontiers. There can be nothing unfriendly in the society pushing its beneficent mission in all directions, irrespective of political and geographical boundaries. This may or may not mean that the Eastern Association bespeaks an open door for the introduction of "Russian culture" into British India.

Russia's great mission, we are told, is, and always has been, to carry the light of Western civilisation into the East, and, in order to strengthen and develop this country's activity, it is now necessary that Russians should become better acquainted with the Eastern peoples, that they should spread a knowledge of the Slav language among them, and, what is most important, that they should convince their Eastern fellow subjects of the goodwill and love of the Czar and his people towards them. The society will make a close study of the languages, material and spiritual conditions and the manners, customs, and economic interests of their Asiatic neighbours. It is particularly necessary, too, to promote the development of Russia's economic connections with the East. The association will be the radiating centre for the promotion of all these excellent aims and objects. It will attract to its service specialists in all branches of trade and commerce, of general knowledge and modern culture, and, in a word, it will confer all the boons and blessings of Russia's brand-new civilisation upon the benighted Asiatics who have had the unspeakably good fortune to be brought under the beneficent sway of the White Czar.

The Odessa branch of the Association will consist of three sections, the first of which will devote its labours to making Russia more intimately acquainted with the East, and the East more closely acquainted with the Russians. The task of the second section will be to found and equip schools for spreading the Russian language in Asia; and the third will lend all its efforts to the development of trade and industry between European and Asiatic Russia. Other branches of the Association are to be established at Astrachan, Baku, Bokhara, Tiflis, Erivan, Warsaw, Lords, Moscow, Ninji-Novgorod, Kazan, Vladivostock, and Khabarovsk. Tiflis will be the headquarters for the Association's operations in Persia and Asia Minor. Bokhara will be another important centre for Central Asia, under the direction of the Russian Political Agent to that Khanate.

It is on the whole, a grandiose scheme, if its initiators possess the means and the necessary energy and perseverance to carry it out. There is no reason why we should not applaud the enterprise, if we may take it as indicating that Russia has now pushed her Eastern expansion to its destined limits, and that henceforth her mission in Asia is to be one of pacific consolidation, and of moral, material, and cultured development for the greater happiness and prosperity of the Asiatic peoples over whom she has extended her dominion.

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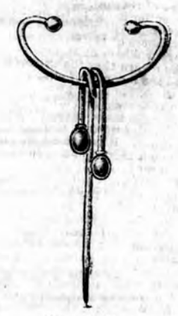
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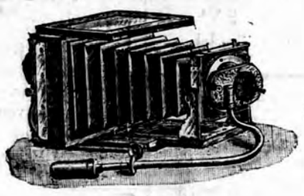

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